The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVI. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1843. No. 2041.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN White, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARNACH, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; — —, Berrima; MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, for the District of Yass; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclebrook and Merton; MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without one quarter being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without a half-year being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have run over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if they wish to take the paper in future, they must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR MORETON BAY,



THE fine new schooner WILLIAM, of 160 tons, will sail for Moreton Bay, THIS DAY, the 30th of November; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and conveys freight at reduced rate. For particulars apply to Captain Steele, on board, Morley and Steel's Wharf; or to GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House. 7117

FOR LAUNCESTON, A REGULAR TRADER.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.



THE superior new packet brig CALYPSO, 105 tons, new measurement, Charles Harold, master, is now ready to take in cargo, at Queen's Wharf, and her accommodations for passengers are equal to any in the trade. For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, Customs' Buildings. November 24. 7078

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,



THE fine new fast-sailing barque BANGALORE, 316 tons register, Christopher Allen, commander, is under engagement to the Governor of New Zealand to sail positively on the 6th December next. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to Messrs. FLOWER, SALTING, & CO.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT,



THE SULTANA, A 1; to sail on or before the 1st December. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board or to MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

FOR MANILA.

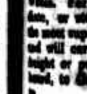
TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES AND LIVE STOCK.



THE fine fast-sailing barque TRINIDAD, James Brown, Commander, being chartered for the conveyance of Live Stock will sail for the above port with early despatch. She has still room disengaged for a limited number of Horses or Stock, to secure freight, for which early application to be made to the commander, on board, or to THACKER, MASON, AND Co. Fort-street. 7087

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE FIRST WOOL SHIP.



THE new, first-class, fast-sailing ship PERSIAN, 600 tons, C. F. Oppenheim, commander, is now taking her dead weight on board, and will have the earliest despatch as the Wool season progresses. She has just discharged her London cargo in the primest order, and is a most desirable opportunity for the dry conveyance of Wools. For passengers, either cabin, intermediate, or steerage, her accommodations are of the most superior description; she has full poop, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to Campbell and Co., at the Wharf, or to COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse. 7014

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY,



THE FINE BARQUE FANNY, A 1, 300 tons, M. Andrew, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; to A. Gore; or to J. B. METCALFE. October 26. 5779

FOR LONDON.



THE BARQUE CLARA, 360 tons register, Captain Crow, has commenced loading, and is taking her dead weight on board. For freight or passage apply on board, or to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. George-street. 7108

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(To sail punctually on the 20th December,)

THE fast-sailing A1 Schooner GLEN-ROY, Captain Renfree, burthen per register 169 tons, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged. Shippers may rely on her being despatched as above. For freight or passage, apply to ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., Harrington-street. 7170

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL TOWARDS THE END OF DECEMBER,



THE new British-built Barque CONSTANT, 536 tons, as per register, John Hennery, Commander. This vessel having now all her dead weight on board will meet with quick despatch. Her accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers are superior, and she carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage application to be made to the commander, on board; or, to THACKER, MASON, AND CO. 6468. Fort-street.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London, at two per cent. J. B. ROBINSON, Resident Director. Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5657

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Proprietors of Stock in this Bank are requested to meet at the Banking-house, George-street, on Wednesday, the 13th day of December next, at twelve o'clock, for the special purpose of electing four Directors in the room of William Sa'mon Deloitte, William Hutchinson, Felix Wilson, and James Brindley Bettington. Esquires, who will retire by rotation on the 31st December.

7106 JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with a requisition from three-fourths in number and value of the Proprietors of this Company, resident in New South Wales, demanding a discontinuance of Insurance against Fire, and in conformity with the eighty-fourth clause of the Deed of Settlement, authorising the Board of Directors to act upon such requisition; it has been determined by the Board that the Insurance against Fire is to be discontinued from the present time, and that notice of this decision be published in the various public journals of the colony for the information of the public.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, November 23. 7109

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an additional instalment of 40 per cent. of the funds contributed by the several members, will be distributed on and after Tuesday, the 28th instant. By order of the Trustees.

E. HANCOCK, Secretary.
George street, Nov. 27, 1843.

Members are requested to call between ten and one o'clock. 7241

EDUCATION.

MR. ARDAGH, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, has made arrangements to receive, after the Christmas recess, three additional pupils. His course of instruction comprises the usual routine of an English education, with the Greek and Latin Classics, and the Mathematics.

For terms and particulars apply as above, if by letter to be post paid.
November 24. 7290

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, begs to inform his Patients and the Public in general that having received a large supply of Mineral and Natural Teeth from Paris, he is enabled to reduce his charge of supplying Artificial Teeth from £2 2s. to £1 10s. each Tooth; he trusts that this low scale of charge will suit the depression of the times. Also, the charge of Drawing Teeth (the usual charge being 5s.) to 2s. 6d.; the Dentist being preferred to the Chemist.

Artificial Teeth, guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication, fixed without extracting stumps; also, sets of Teeth by self adhesion without springs or clasps.

Every operation incidental to Dental Surgery.

Loose Teeth fastened, arising from neglect or the frequent use of calomel. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping Decayed Teeth, however tender, without the slightest pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the Cement of Mr. Emanuel will find not alone that the tooth is black, but the adjacent ones also. Mr. E.'s specimens having been much admired by several gentlemen of the faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan, without any fee for consultation. Mr. Emanuel's diploma, which he received from the Medical Board of Holland in the year 1836, to practise as Surgeon Dentist, can be seen daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.	£	s.	d.
A single Artificial Tooth	1	10	0
Stopping, Cement, and Gold Leaf	0	10	0
Cleansing Teeth	0	10	0
Drawing Teeth	0	2	6

At home from nine a. m. till six p. m. Teeth extracted Sunday mornings from nine till twelve.
George-street North, opposite Bridge-street. 5983

JUST PUBLISHED,

MOFFITT'S AUSTRALIAN DIARY AND ALMANAC, for the year 1844.

ALSO,

MOFFITT'S LARGE SHEET ALMANAC.
No. 23, Pitt-street,
16th November, 1843. 6753

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

EVERY description of Book and Job PRINTING performed by the undersigned, with promptness and despatch.
KEMP AND FAIRFAX

REMOVAL.—The offices of the Morning Herald have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.
Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

MADAME VICTOR PROTOIS,

MILLINER, DRESS AND STAY MAKER.

BEGS to announce to her friends and the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has this day removed from Loquat Cottage, Castlereagh-street South, to HUNTER STREET, three doors from George-street, where she respectfully solicits a continuance of their kind patronage.
Hunter-street, three doors from George-street. 7243

MR. JAMES WOOD (formerly of Parramatta-street, Sydney) begs most respectfully to inform his old friends and the public that he has recommenced business in the Wine and Spirit line, at his new Stores, Pitt street South, and solicits their patronage. He assures them that they may rely on getting the best of articles at the cheapest rate, having made his purchases for Cash. The same punctuality as heretofore may be depended on.

N.B.—Coals at his Wharf as usual, and orders received as above. 6897

WHITE HORSE LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

W. DAVIS takes this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general for the encouragement he has received, and begs to inform them that having extended his establishment to afford additional accommodation, he is now enabled to meet their wishes in his line in every respect—both for town and country. Horses broken in for double and single harness. Open and close Carriages, Gigs, and Saddle Horses, constantly on hire. The greatest attention paid to livery horses. A commodious City Conveyance always on hire—at DAVIS'S WHITE HORSE LIVERY, SALE, AND COMMISSION STABLES, three doors from the Union Bank, Pitt-street North.
Sydney, November 27. 7003

TO TRAVELLERS AND COUNTRY SETTLERS.

JAMES STEWART, of the Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, near the Hay Market, Sydney, begs leave to return thanks for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and takes this opportunity of informing his friends, that the report so industriously circulated in many parts of the country of his having relinquished business is without the slightest foundation.

Bullocks supplied with good feed in secure paddocks, with plenty of water, at the rate of three-pence per head per night.

Woolpack Inn, Brickfield-hill, near the Hay Market, Sydney.

N.B.—Every accommodation for settlers as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
October 28. 5871

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. G. COHEN,

LATE COHEN AND CO.,

63, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has, this day, as intimated in a former advertisement, commenced business as an auctioneer, &c.; and in returning thanks for all past favours, trusts, by unremitting attention and punctuality, to merit a continuance of their support in this his new undertaking; at the same time, to assure them, and all those who have promised him their patronage, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to confirm him in their good opinion.

The business will be conducted entirely on CASH principles, so that the proceeds will be handed over immediately on the completion of a sale. The rooms, his old premises, are now ready, free of expense, for the reception of every description of goods intended for public or private sale, requesting, as a favour, early instructions from those who intend honouring him with their commands, as the stock of the late firm will be offered to the public, together with a variety of other merchandise, in a few days, due notice of which will be given.

63, George street, opposite the Market.
November 21. 6959

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR,

UNTO ALL MY FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS, THE PUBLIC.

LUKE MILWARD, Cooper, opposite the Old Treasury, George-street, has now on hand a very extensive stock of Dairy Utensils made of Virginia staves, and by the best workmen. Kegs from two gallons and upwards always on hand. Owing to the awfully depressed state of trade L. M. has reduced his prices, and now offers every article of Cooperage ware lower than any house in Sydney. Ship's work punctually executed and moderately charged; ships supplied with water casks, buckets, mess kits, life buoys, &c.; a few good beef tierces on hand.

*** L. M. takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his friends, who have during the last five years so kindly shewn him patronage, and begs to solicit a continuance of the same. 6702

TO

UPHOLSTERERS, BOOKBINDERS, HATTERS, AND OTHERS.

W. WYATT has received a fresh supply of Fancy Moroccos, Roans, Calf-skins and Skivers, white Kid-skins for Masonic aprons, patent Calf-skins, Goat-skins, Cape Sheep ditto, Jockey Boot-tops and legs, Wellington and Clarence Buck-skin Boot-fronts, striped Calf, Goat, and Seal-skin Binders; with a large supply of Shoemakers' Grindery, Curriers' Tools;—and the usual assortment of Colonial Leather, warranted of the best manufacture, which is now offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.
Stores, Pitt-street. 5764

W. B. CURTIS in submitting the following reduced scale of "Cash charges" to the public, which he has been induced to do, to meet the temporary depression we are labouring under, assures those gentlemen who have hitherto honoured him with their orders, there will be no falling off in the quality, the present overstocked market enabling him to purchase so as to prevent that; a corresponding reduction will run through every article in the trade, and in soliciting a continuance of their patronage, he respectfully subjoins the following short list of prices, as a criterion of the rest:—

	£	s.	d.
Best superfine dress coats, any colour	4	0	0
Ditto ditto frock coats, silk linings	4	15	0
Cassimere waistcoats	0	18	0
Ditto trowsers	1	17	0
Fancy Marseilla waistcoats	0	15	0
White drill trowsers	1	0	0
Tweed trowsers	1	0	0
LIVERIES.			
Grooms' frock	3	10	0
Cassimere breeches	1	13	0
Striped Valencia waistcoats	1	0	0
Sleeves (extra)	0	3	0
Cassimere gaiters	0	17	0

Regimentals and Naval Uniforms.
George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.
November 25. 7109

A LA VILLE DE PARIS.

MESSIEURS PELLET AND MESNIER, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney, that they have recently arrived from Paris with a choice assortment of French Goods, which they have selected in accordance with the most recent fashions in vogue in the French capital, and which they will have much pleasure in exhibiting to their friends in the course of a few days in the house recently occupied by Dr. Russell, in Pitt-street, of the opening of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

Messrs. P. and M. also beg to state that until their arrangements as regards their establishment in Pitt-street are completed, they will have great pleasure in submitting to the inspection of such friends as may feel disposed to honour them with a call, at their private rooms, at Mrs. E. Gold, No. 50, Pitt-street South, a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the most fashionable descriptions, and which Messrs. P and M. can confidently recommend to notice, as possessing in a superior degree the well-known excellencies of French manufacture.

No. 50, Pitt-street South, near Park-street. 7289

BOYD TOWN STORE, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Settlers on Maneroo can be supplied with stores of every description, at Sydney prices. Wool, Sheepskins, and hides, taken in exchange. 7219

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

FLOOR CLOTHS, splendid patterns, 4s. per yard
Horse-hair Mattrasses, large size, 40s. each
Very best ditto, ditto, 80s. each
Cane seat Chairs, 4s. 6d. each
Toilet Glasses (best plates) from 10s. each.
AT H. JOHNSON'S,
6006 Corner of George and Market streets.

CHEAP SUMMER CLOTHING.

CASHMERE Frock and Dress Coats, Quilting Waistcoats, Drill and Gambroon Trousers, made in the best style, on sale by
ROBERT BOURNE AND CO.,
6979 Pitt-street.

SPLENDID SUMMER WINES.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hock, Sauterne, Moselle, Barsac, Claret, Bucellas, Constantia } in pints and quarts of three and six dozen cases
Sparkling Champagne in one and three dozen cases
Fine Old Port in pints and quarts
Pale, Gold-coloured, and Brown Sherry, in ditto ditto
Five cwt. of Bottling Wax of colours.
Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, in one dozen cases
Prime Champagne Devonshire Cider, in three dozen casks
Lime Juice in hogsheads, of a superior quality, for Whalers.

The above Splendid lot of Wines will be sold at LONDON COST PRICES, to close a partnership account.
6905 A & S. LYONS.

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co. FISHER AND CO.
November 6. 6 86

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JUST LANDED, Taylor's Porter, ex Clara—
Tennant's Ale, in hogsheads, in prime condition
Bottled Ale and Porter
Spirits in and out of bond, viz.—
Rum ex Iuna
Gin in four-gallon cases
Brandies of first quality, Port Wine in hogsheads, Sherries in quarter-pipes
Cape Wine in pipes, halves, and quarters
Red wine in hogsheads

N.B.—A few tons White Lead. Two thousand bushels of Maize on hand.
J. WOOD,
6898 Pitt-street South.

ON Sale, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following Teas, imported by them ex TRINIDAD and DAWSON,
Hysonskin and Congou, in chests and half-chests; Pouchong, Pekoe, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in boxes.
Good ration sugar, and bright grocers' sugars of various qualities and importations.
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
5856 Fort-street.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned:—
Hysonskin and Congou Tea, in chests and half-chests
Good bright Grocers' and Ration Sugar
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex Sterne—
Van Diemen's Land Flour
Ditto Bran.
CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO,
7210 Jamison-street.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the price of Coal at the pit's mouth at Newcastle, from and after Monday, the 13th November, will be eleven shillings per ton; the ton containing thirty-two struck bushels.
PHILIP P. KING,
Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

IRON AND LEAD.

NOW LANDING ex BANGALORE,
Sheets milled lead, assorted numbers
Round iron, ½ to 1½ inch
Square ½ × ½, 1 × ½, 1 × ¾, 1 × 2¼, &c., &c.
No. 1, Calder, pig iron.
GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.,
7178 Charlotte-place.

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE, of pure Durham breed. Pedigree and full particulars may be learnt by applying to
PEEK AND CAMPBELL,
George-street.

*** The owner is willing to take good cows in exchange. 7008

MORETON BAY.

TO BE SOLD, a herd of superior well bred Cattle, consisting of 60 Cows, 70 Heifers, 70 Steers, and 2 first-class Bulls. The right of station, extending over a large well-watered district, with Verandah Cottage, Stock yard, and Offices, will be given in with the above, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Application to be made to
THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
3753 Fort street.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, (3) three excellent Milch Cows, with the custom for their milk, amounting to two pounds fifteen shillings (£2 15s.) per week; a house where the purchaser can live, free of rent, will be given without consideration. Apply at the sign of the 'Jolly Miller,' Gloucester-street. 7309

BANK SHARES.

SHARES in the Sydney Bank will be given in exchange for Shares in the Commercial Bank. For terms apply to
THOMAS BARKER AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
Sydney, November 27. 7253

MANEROO.

WOOL will be conveyed from Boydtown to Sydney during the season by regular packets, at ONE SHILLING PER CWT.; persons wishing to avail themselves of this conveyance, are to apply to Adam Boque, Boyd-town Store, Twofold Bay.
6489 No charge made for shipping or storage.

THE Undersigned will purchase for Cash, or make advances on Wool of the ensuing clip consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co. THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
6037 Fort-street.

WOOL.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned will class and re-pack wool, during the wool season, either at his or any other store in Sydney.

N.B.—Purchases made as usual on commission.
R. BENNETT,
Wool Broker.
Sussex-street, Sydney, Nov. 13. 6571

WOOL.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool for cash, as usual.
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
6909 King-street.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

CERTAIN alterations being required at the Benevolent Asylum, tenders for the performance of the same (addressed to the Secretary) will be received at the Asylum, until Monday, the 4th proximo.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Asylum.
G. ALLEN,
Secretary.
Sydney, November 20. 6932

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c,

To the next of kin of John M'Lean, late of Bergen-op-Zoom, in New England, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased,

GREETING,

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the proctor of John Campbell Lyall, and William Rankin Scott, creditors of the said deceased, that the said John M'Lean, late of Bergen-op-Zoom aforesaid, departed this life on or about the twenty-third day of October last, (having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the colony aforesaid), intestate: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear, personally or by your proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the eleventh day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause, if you or either of you have or know any, why the same should not be committed to the said John Campbell Lyall and William Rankin Scott, creditors of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security; and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said John Campbell Lyall and William Rankin Scott, as creditors of the said deceased.

Witness the Honourable Sir James Dowling, Knight, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court of New South Wales, at Sydney, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.
G. P. F. GREGORY,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.
JOHN WESTMORE,
Proctor for the said John Campbell Lyall and William Rankin Scott. 7239

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF H. N. CARRINGTON.

A MEETING of the Creditors in the above Estate will be held at the office of the undersigned THIS DAY, at two o'clock, on important business connected therewith.
NICHOLAS JAMES.
45, George street, November 27. 7250

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT THOMSON.

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF R. THOMSON & CO.

PARTIES indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay their accounts forthwith to Messrs. Smith and Bennett Hunter-street, who are authorised to receive the same.
CHARLES O. MIDDLETON,
Provisional Trustee.
Sydney, November 27. 7252

NOTICE.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF VERNON FUZEY.

THE creditors of this estate are requested to meet at the office of the undersigned, on Thursday next, the 30th instant, at three, p. m., to take into consideration and decide upon several important matters therewith connected.
W. NEIL MONIES.
45, Phillip-street, November 24. 713

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Frederick Hobbs and Alfred Jones, Drapers, George street, Sydney, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm to be paid to Frederick Hobbs, and all persons having claims upon the late firm are requested to send in their accounts forthwith.
FREDERICK HOBBS,
ALFRED JONES.
Witness to the Signatures,
JAMES T. GROCOTT,
JAMES PALMER.
Sydney, November 28. 7301

NOTICE.—All debts due to the Estate of W. Tucker and Co., are to be paid to W. Tucker, who is authorised to receive the same.
T. W. SMART,
H. BELL,
Provisional Trustees.
Pitt-street, November 3. 6170

CAUTION.

THE undersigned hereby cautions tradesmen and others from giving credit to any one upon his account, as he will not be answerable for anything obtained without his written order.
SAMUEL LYONS,
George-street and Charlotte-place.
November 28. 7329

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY beg to caution the public against paying any outstanding debts due on account of the business lately carried on in the name of my son, Mr. William Peisley, or any rents either to him or to any other person on his written order, as the business was carried on in his name merely on account of his having the ostensible management out of doors in purchases of stock, &c., &c., but with a mutual understanding that it would be for the benefit of me and my daughters, as well as himself. My son's advertisement compels me to take this step, until all matters in dispute be finally adjusted.

In resuming the butchering business, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the public of Parramatta and its vicinity, for the liberal support I have experienced for the last sixteen years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
ELIZABETH PEISLEY.
Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Nov. 16. 7043

DRAPERY.

WANTED, a person who understands the above business on the London system. For reference apply to Mr. James Greenfield, No. 8, King-street. 7288

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or more Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, separate bed rooms and sitting room, in an airy and commodious house, situate in Pitt street North. Terms, one pound per week.

Two Gentlemen, (friends), occupying a double-bedded room, would be charged eighteen shillings per week. Apply at the Herald Office.

N. B.—Good stabling and gig house. 7304

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the Sydney Morning Herald Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

BRISBANE DISTILLERY TO LET.

THIS Distillery is at present for competition; the Stills, Worms, &c., are all in working order, and immediate possession can be given. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Cooper, Junior, on the premises.

Also, a large Mill, with a twenty-horse power Engine, and four pair of Stones, all in excellent order; (a low rent only required). Apply for terms as above.
Sydney, November 27. 7251

TO BE LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the stores, wharf, and premises (commonly called Cox's Wharf,) lately in the occupation of John Rostron. Apply to Mr. Wentworth, at Campbell, Jun., and Co.'s, Bligh-street Sydney. 5447

TO LET, those capacious stores situated in Queen's-place, known as De Metz's bonded warehouse. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, November . 6799

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Cottage, pleasantly situated, opposite the Flag-staff, with four rooms and attic, with detached kitchen. For particulars enquire of Mr. Dunn, Ginger Beer Manufacturer, Castlereagh-street South, or of Mr. Charles Dunn, Argyle-street.
November 28. 7321

TO LET, two Houses, pleasantly situated in Liverpool street, near Lyons's Terrace.

One House and Shop in Bridge-street, next Mr. Gravely.
5445 COOPER AND HOLT.

BALMAIN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the Cottage and Garden now in the occupation of Mr. Ocock, Solicitor. For particulars apply to Mr. Ocock, on the premises, or at his Offices, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—If required, the Household Furniture may be taken at a valuation.
November 28. 7248

TO LET, within one mile of the City, a House containing six rooms, with large garden, fowl-houses, store, large yard, stabling, &c., with about eighteen acres of land divided into paddocks, nine acres in cultivation. Apply to Mr. James Wood, Wine and Spirit Stores, Pitt street South.

The Brig MARTHA, 121 tons, for freight or charter. 6712

TO LET, fourteen acres of Land at Newtown. This ground adjoins the property of Leslie Duguid, Esq., and is well adapted for a market garden, being cleared, and enclosed with a substantial three-railed fence. The proprietor will erect a cottage, should a respectable tenant offer. For particulars apply to Captain Roxburgh, ship Kelso.
Sydney Cove, November 25. 7174

TO BE LET,

For a Term of Years, as may be agreed upon.

THAT splendid and highly productive VINEYARD, the property of Sir John Jamison, at Regentville.

There are eighteen acres of vineyard in full bearing, a cottage of four rooms, cellars, wine house, wine press, and all necessary apparatus for the making of wine.

ALSO,

The FARM of Cullen Bullen, in the county of Roxburgh, consisting of about two thousand acres.

There is a comfortable dwelling-house containing ten rooms, outhouses, stabling, paddocks for cultivation, and for horses.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Dobie, Club. 7042

TO LET.

TO BE LET, for a term of five or seven years, the old established, and well known Inn, called the "Traveller's Home," on the great northern road to Liverpool Plains and New England, and situated at Page's River, Murrurundi.

The Inn is a commodious building, containing four sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, pantries, and servants' bed rooms; has also attached bar and tap neatly fitted up, with bed rooms for travellers, and every other suitable convenience. The detached buildings consist of two excellent stables, hay lofts, and granaries, coach-house, and large store, kitchen, and servants' apartments; above, a court-yard paled in and a never-failing well of good water in the centre; piggeries, calf pens, cooperage, and every accommodation for a public establishment; and which has been carried on as a profitable and money-making business for a period of six years. Attached to the Inn is a good garden, stocked with choice fruit trees and vegetables, with two good paddocks, one grass and one in cultivation; has also a commodious stock-yard, now used as a public pound near the Inn; also can be let with the same or separately, a mercantile store, now occupied by Mr. J. B. Rundle, and who has carried on a successful business for many years. The store is situated opposite to the Inn, at about two hundred yards distant, and has a sitting room and two bed-rooms attached; also a good kitchen, stable, and dairy, men's huts, and every convenience. The store can be let separately, or with two cultivation paddocks; a grazing farm of about one thousand acres, well watered, and adjoining same, with large stock-yard. The whole to be let in one lot or separately as may be agreed upon. Possession can be had of the whole at Christmas, and should it suit the party, the stock-in-trade will be given at a valuation.

For particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to Mr. William Dangar, Turanville, near Scone.
Scone, November 22. 7160

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE ACRES OF LAND, COUNTY OF GEORGIANA; SEVENTEEN ACRES, THREE ROODS, AND THIRTY PERCHES, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

ALSO,

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL-STREET, WITH A BRICK BUILT COTTAGE THEREON.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 30th day of November, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Directors of the Australian Trust Company.

Ten hundred and thirty-nine Acres of Land, more or less, situated at Bolong, near Bingham, in the County of Georgiana.

Title—Grant from the Crown.

Seventeen acres, three roods, and thirty perches of Land, situated in the district of Bark Place, in the County of Cumberland.

Title—By purchase.

ALSO,

A piece of land in Liverpool-street, Sydney, seventy five feet frontage, by sixty feet, with a brick-built cottage thereon.

Title—By purchase.

Terms and conditions at time of sale. 6992

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. JOSEPH COMPTON POTT, OF HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AN INSOLVENT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, upon the Premises, Hunter-street, near the corner of Elizabeth-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, chairs, washhand-stands, looking glasses, iron bedsteads, chests of drawers, tables, floor-cloth, window blinds, book case, sofas, sideboards, card tables, carpets, rugs, matting, hanging and other lamps, druggets, mats, stair carpets, medicine chests, dessert and dinner services, tab'e linen, dressing case, silver plate, plated articles, books, double-barrelled gun, two pair pistols (in cases), saddles, tandem harness, saddle bags, driving aprons, bridles, kitchen furniture, utensils, &c.

ALSO,

One superior Gold Watch
One eight-day Skeleton Clock.
Terms, cash. 7067

SALE OF OVER-TIME GOODS, IN WILSON'S BONDED STORES.

By permission of the Collector of H.M. Customs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the rent on the following Goods, warehoused in Wilson's Bonded Stores, is paid on or before the 30th instant,

MR. BLACKMAN

will sell by auction, at Wilson's Wharf, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December next, at twelve o'clock, the said Goods, of which the marks and numbers are as follow, viz.:

ABS, § 23, 26, 30, 36 to 38, 41—Seven bags of tobacco; bonded ex the Mary Hay, 20th May, 1839, by Mr. A. B. Spark

McD & D, § 71, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80—Six hogsheads Geneva; bonded ex Florentia, 24th January, 1840, by Messrs. Macdermott and Dixon

McD and D, § 107 to 120—Fourteen pipes and puncheons of British gin; bonded ex Florentia, 24th January, 1840, by Messrs. Macdermott and Dixon

ABS, § 171—One hogshead of brandy; bonded ex Coromandel, 6th July, 1840, by Mr. A. B. Spark

McD & D, § 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11—Eight boxes of tobacco; bonded ex the William Harris, 29th September, 1840, by Messrs. Macdermott and Dixon

McD & D, § 57, 69, 72—Three hogsheads of Geneva; bonded ex the William Harris, 29th September, 1840, by Messrs. Macdermott and Dixon

McD & D, § 26—One hogshead of gin; bonded ex Eden, 29th September, 1840, by Messrs. Macdermott and Dixon.

Sydney, 16th November, 1843. 6819

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIPPERS TO ENGLAND, &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell by auction, at Young's Wharf, bottom of Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, the 30th November, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

About thirteen thousand feet of cedar, in plank, very superior quality

Ten thousand feet hardwood joists, 6 x 2½, 9 x 3, and scantling, various sizes.

The above cedar, being of first-rate quality, would make a good remittance to England. 7270

EARTHENWARE, GLASS, AND CHINA.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

HEBBLEWHITE and DAVY will sell by auction, at their rooms, Lower George street, on FRIDAY next, the 1st December, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A large assortment of Earthenware Glass, &c. consisting of—
Foot pans
Bidet pans
Blue chambers
Baking dishes
Flat dishes
Plates, assorted
Sauce tureens
Vegetable dishes
Elegant and unique dinner services
Superb China ditto ditto
Chamber services, complete
Egg cups
Ewers and basins
Tea-pots, sugars, and creams
Dutch jugs
Leicester ditto

AFTER WHICH,

Elegant cut decanters
Ditto water jugs
Tumblers, plain and cut
Wines, ditto ditto
Flower vases
Champagne glasses
Ale ditto
Jelly ditto
Custard ditto

With a variety of fancy glass and earthenware.
Terms at sale. 7267

BRITANNIA WARE.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases Britannia Ware, &c., consisting of—
Britannia metal tea pots
Ditto ditto, mounted with silver
Britannia metal coffee pots
Ditto percolators
Tin and bronze ditto, with stands
Steam coffee pot, percolator, and boiler
Magic coffee pots
Steam kitchens complete, very useful for the bush
Patent portable butter churns
Tin tea kettles
Nursery lanthorns
Japanned and brass reading lamps
Bronze, French, pedestal lamps, &c., &c.
Terms, Cash. 7307

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

FROM Port Nicholson via Cloudy Bay, yesterday, having left the former on the 17th, and the latter on the 18th instant, the schooner *Lady Leigh*, 118 tons, Captain Cuthbert, in ballast.

DEPARTURES.—NONE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 29.—*Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, from Wollongong, with 81 bags potatoes, &c.; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 60 hogsheads tallow, 20 trusses hay, 20 bales wool, 500 bags maize, 100 hides, 50 kegs colonial tobacco, 100 bundles shingles; *Mary*, 14, Nott, from the Hawkesbury, with 200 bushels lime, 2000 feet sawn timber, 18,000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 29.—*Emma*, 22, Johnson, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, for Wollongong with sundries; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries.

CLEARANCES.

For the South Sea Fishery, the American ship *Tuscaloosa*, Captain Taber, with oil. Passenger—Mr. Barnard.

For Hongkong, the ship *Lord Petre*, Captain Lukey, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. White.

For Valparaiso, the brig *Regia*, Captain Moore, with stores, &c. Passengers—Sixty-seven emigrants.

From Twofold Bay, for London, the schooner *St. Heliers*, Captain Priaulx, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. Renfrew, Mr. J. R. Cowell, and Mr. Edwards.

IMPORTS.

November 28.—*Emmeline*, barque, 293 tons, Rains, master, from the South Sea Fishery: 500 barrels sperm oil.

EXPORTS.

November 29.—*Tuscaloosa*, American ship, Taber, master, for the South Sea Fishery: 1250 barrels sperm, and 30 barrels cocoanut oil.

EMIGRANTS FOR VALPARAISO.—The brig *Regia* will leave in the course of to-day, for Valparaiso, with sixty-seven emigrants, forty-eight of whom are adults, and nineteen children; the men consist of ten farm servants, two butchers, five carpenters, two hawkers, one shoemaker, one schoolmaster, two tailors, two blacksmiths, three sawyers, and one cooper. The *Strathisla*, Captain Rogers, is also laid on for the same destination, and several passengers have already secured berths.

The cutter *Rover's Bride* was entering Port Nicholson as the *Lady Leigh* left. The barque *Tyrian*, Clarkson, left Cloudy Bay for Kapiti on the 17th instant, to take in the remaining part of her cargo of oil and whalebone for England. The *Scotia*, Ward, left Port Nicholson for Waikowaike, on the 12th instant. The schooner *Oratava* sailed from Port Nicholson, for Port Nelson and Sydney, on the 10th instant. The *Frances*, hence, had not arrived.

The *Asia* is discharging at Campbell's Wharf; and the *Swartwik*, at the Flour Company's. The *Clara* has been moved to off the Commercial Wharf.

THE "NORTH STAR."—It is reported that instructions have been received from England for H.M.S. *North Star* to convoy Captain Fitzroy to his seat of government in New Zealand; she will therefore sail in company with the *Bangalore*, for Auckland, where His Excellency will be landed with the honors becoming his rank.

The *Reflector* will haul into the Stream this morning, and sail for London either on Saturday afternoon, or early on Sunday morning.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even.
30	THURSDAY	4 58	7 2	3 42	4 6

Full Moon, Dec. 7, 5 m. past 10, morning.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

This (Thursday) being St. Andrew's day, there is a holiday at the above Bank. The Board for Discounts will sit to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

AMONGST the Orders of the Day on the Council's paper of business for this evening, is the further consideration in Committee of the Postage Amendment Bill. Our readers are probably aware that the object of this Bill is merely to amend certain details, the consideration of the great reformatory measure recommended by the Report of the Select Committee, on the 27th ultimo, having been postponed to the session of next year.

The evidence of MR. RAYMOND, the Postmaster-General, appended to the Report, furnishes sundry statistics which enable us, by means of other returns in our possession, to compare the progress of the colony, in its epistolary and newspaper departments, within the last six years. The returns we allude to are for the quarters ended 31st March, 1837 and 1838, which, by multiplying them by four, may be taken for the sake of comparison to represent the whole of those respective years. The transactions of the intermediate years, as regards letters and newspapers, are not given in Mr. RAYMOND's evidence; and as this might have been done without any great labour, and would have added a valuable item to the stock of colonial statistics, the omission is much to be regretted.

The total number of letters passed through the Post Office, exclusively of Port Phillip, appears to have been, by the first and last of the returns before us, as follows:—

Letters in	1843*	822,773
"	1837	358,108
Increase, being 129¾ per cent.		464,665

The number of letters has thus increased, in six years, about two and one-third fold.

The number of franks would appear, however, to have diminished:—

Franks in	1837	98,836
———	1843	98,117
Decrease		719

The number of Post Offices has, within the same period, more than doubled itself:

Post Offices in	1837	32
———	1838	38
———	1839	42
———	1840	55
———	1841	59
———	1842	61
———	1843	71

The number of miles travelled by the mails, exclusive of water-carriage, has progressively increased, with the exception of last year, which, however, as compared with 1837, shows an increase of 222,236 miles, or 117⅞ per cent. in five years.

Miles travelled in	1837	188,760
———	1838	250,744
———	1839	295,960
———	1840	402,193
———	1841	418,528
———	1842	410,996

The number of newspapers has increased even more considerably than that of letters.

Newspapers in	1843	905,709
———	1837	277,452
Increase, being 226½ per cent.		628,257

The Post Office circulation of newspapers has thus advanced three and a quarter fold in six years.

And it is encouraging to find, that both with letters and with newspapers the increase has not been merely commensurate with that of the population, the average to each head of the community having been as follows:—

Letters per head of the population—	
1843	5·14
1837	4·20
Increase	0.94
Newspapers per head of the population—1843	5·66
1837	3·25
Increase	2·41

In other words, if we distribute the letters and newspapers equally amongst the population, it will be found that the letters in 1837 were at the rate of 420 to each 100 persons, and in 1843, at the rate of 514, being an increase of 94; and that the newspapers in 1837 were at the rate of 325 to each 100 persons, and in 1843, at the rate of 566, being an increase of 241. These facts abundantly prove, that both as writers and as readers the colonists have made very respectable progress.

MR. RAYMOND's evidence shows, that during the last three years the excess of Post Office expenditure over revenue has undergone rapid diminution.

The excess in 1840 was	£4,489
1841	1,220
1842	997

And he states, with reference to the small excess of 1842, that "this amount has nearly been collected in the Sheriff's Office as postage on writs." But we entirely agree with the Committee, that the Post Office cannot be regarded as "a legitimate source of revenue." Like the Queen's highway, the Post Office is indispensable to the national convenience and welfare; and the utmost that should be sought, in imposing tolls in the one case and postages in the other, is to cover the actual cost.

We reserve our remarks upon the alterations recommended by the Committee until a more fitting opportunity, the subject, as we have noticed, being left for the consideration of the next session. We would only observe, with reference to the very partial use of stamped franks in Sydney, so much dwelt upon in the Report, that they would probably be much more used if, as in England, they were vended by the stationers and other shopkeepers.

* Estimated at the average of the four months, 1st May to 31st August. The number of newspapers, for the same year, stated hereafter, has been estimated in the same way.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

THE HOUSE.

SOME time after the appointed hour a sufficient number of members having been got together, the Speaker took the chair.

The SPEAKER said, that he regretted exceedingly, after what had been said some days since, and after his having been compelled to adjourn the House on a previous day, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of members present to proceed to business, honorable members did not attend in proper time, and consequently delayed public business. He did not wish to cast any reflections on honorable members, but he hoped that they would see the absolute necessity of attending punctually, especially as the year was now drawing to a close, and he hoped that the members who were now present would communicate with those who were absent in order to procure their attendance.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, he concurred in what had fallen from their honorable Speaker, as to the desirableness of getting a House regularly and punctually, but he did not think that adjourning the House precisely at half-past three, because there did not happen to be a sufficient number of members present at the moment, was a very likely way to accelerate the business of the House, and he thought it would be better at all times to wait a few minutes in order to get a house than to separate without doing anything.

BERRIMA GAOL.

Mr. THERRY presented a petition from magistrates and others, resident in Berrima, expressing their regret that the usual military guard had been removed from the gaol at Berrima, and praying that the Council would take such means as they thought best to provide for the restoration of such military guard; or, by other means, to supply the necessary security to the gaol. He (Mr. Therry) was not aware why the military guard had been withdrawn, although there were probably reasons for it; and, at all events, the Council had no control over them: but the Council had the power of providing a substitute for this military guard; and he saw in the auxiliary Estimate, which had been brought forward yesterday, a sum proposed for two additional turnkeys for Berrima Gaol, and this he hoped would in some measure meet the views of the petitioners. He would observe that the petitioners throughout the petition appeared to be labouring under an apprehension that the Circuit Court would be removed from Berrima altogether; in this apprehension he did not share; as although in course of time it might be found necessary to establish a Court at Goulburn, and again still further south, he did not think that such injustice would be done to Berrima, which was laid out for the county town, when parties had bought land and made improvements on the understanding that it was to continue such; and after from £10,000 to £15,000 having been expended in the erection of a proper gaol for such county town, as to remove the Court altogether, and thus break faith with those who had been induced to establish themselves there on such understanding. He did not intend to found any specific motion on the prayer of the petition, but would now move that it be read.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

The petition was read and received.

BRISBANE, BLIGH, AND HUNTER.

Mr. WINDEYER presented a petition from certain of the electors of the above counties, praying for an alteration in the division of the colony into electoral districts, which was laid down in the Act passed by the late Legislative Council. He had no intention of making any motion on the subject at this late period of the session, but he imagined that it would come under consideration when the proposition of the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, as to the extension of the franchise was brought before the House. He should therefore now merely move that the petition be read.

The petition was read and ordered to be received.

PEDLARS AND HAWKERS.

Mr. WENTWORTH, in pursuance of notice of motion, rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Hawkers and Pedlars. This Bill contained upwards of twenty clauses, and it was no fault of his that it had not been sooner presented to the House, as it had not been long placed in his hands, and at this late period of the Session he should not think of introducing any measure which was at all likely to create discussion, or to lengthen out the business of the Council. He did not think that the effect of this Bill would be such, but if it was found so, then it must take its fate and lie over until next session, as he should ask for leave to bring it in only on the condition that it was not in any way to retard the prorogation of the House. If it could be disposed of during some of the intervals which now elapsed between the various public measures, so much the better, if not, it must stand over. The object of the bill was to amend the present law and to supply many deficiencies which existed in the present law (5 W. 4th, No. 7.) This Act of Council, which regulated hawkers and pedlars, contained no definition as to who were to be considered such; and consequently no informations against persons offending against its other provisions could be maintained. This Bill also proposed to transfer the power of granting licenses to hawkers and pedlars from justices in Quarter Sessions to justices in Petty Sessions. Moreover, it proposed that that the fees, instead of being paid into the Colonial Treasury as heretofore, should be paid to the funds of the Corporations in incorporated cities or towns, and to those of the District Councils in the country districts. It was also proposed to raise the fee from £1 10s. to £4; but he did not think that he should be inclined to support this proposition. He would repeat, that he had no intention of pressing this measure on, if it was at all likely to retard the prorogation of the Council, and he would move for leave to bring it in.

Leave was granted.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF THE COLONY.

Dr. LANG, in pursuance of notice, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration a plan suggested by Mrs. Chisholm, for obtaining voluntary information from the people, with the view of giving correct information of the condition of the people in this colony, and of diffusing the same through the United Kingdom. In moving this resolution he (Dr. Lang) need not remind the House of the services which the lady in whose suggestion it originated had rendered to this country by her exertions in the cause of humanity,—services which were such as rendered any suggestion made by her worthy of the utmost consideration. Mrs. Chisholm was of opinion that information might be collected and printed in a cheap form, on a plan which she was prepared to submit to a Committee of the House, which she had prepared at her own trouble and expense, which might afterwards be circulated at home, and thus furnish to the mother country a far more true account of the real state of the colony, than the lugubrious statements which had probably already reached it from other parties in the colony. A small outlay, however, was required, and it was with a view to obtaining the recommendation of the Council to the Governor, to sanction such an outlay, that this motion was now brought forward. He would now move that a Select Committee be appointed.

Mr. WENTWORTH seconded the motion. The question was put.

Mr. ELWIN opposed the appointment of a Committee, as such a course would be unprecedented. [The honorable member's reasons could not be heard in the gallery.]

The COLONIAL SECRETARY regretted that he could not support the motion, as no one was more ready than himself to admit the high claims which the lady referred to by the honorable and reverend member had on the public and the government for the services which she had rendered: more particularly to the immigrant population. He thought this was scarcely a time to bring such a motion forward, more especially as a Committee had been sitting till within the last few days, taking evidence on the same points as it was here proposed to obtain—voluntary information. That Committee had brought up their Report, which was now on the table, and which would be discussed this evening. As he before said, he regretted that he could not support the motion.

Dr. LANG said, that he was not very sanguine of success when he brought forward the motion, and he had himself suggested another course, namely, an application to the Executive; but as Mrs. Chisholm preferred that this course should be adopted, he had felt it his duty to bring the matter forward, and he should now press the motion.

The question was again put, and a division was called.

The result was as follows:—

Ayes	6
Noes	7
Majority against the motion	1

CITY RATES BILL.

The second reading of this Bill having been agreed to on the motion of Mr. Wentworth, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into Committee,—Mr. Elwin in the chair, during a portion of the time, when he was succeeded by the Colonial Treasurer.

The Committee went through the Bill as presented; the object of the Bill is to give power to the civic authorities to enforce the payment of rates by distress and levy, which powers they do not at present possess, owing to deficiencies in the Corporation Act. A provision was introduced exempting landlords or owners of houses from payment of rates, when the houses assessed shall be proved to have been empty, or inhabited only by caretakers, during the whole of the six months for which the assessment is made. The Schedule of charges for distress, &c., was altered, reducing the charge for each warrant of distress from 10s. to 1s.: for each levy, from 2s. 6d. to 6d. The charge for a man in possession each day was to be not exceeding 3s., but to be fixed by the city. The inventory, sale and commission, and delivery of goods, 1s. in the pound on the net produce of the sale.

Mr. THERRY brought forward a long clause, having for its object the protection of parties going into houses where the rates had not been paid by previous tenants, but the Committee declined going into the clause until it had been printed, so as to afford them an opportunity to consider it.

At half-past seven the House resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

UNEMPLOYED LABOUR.

Dr. LANG moved that the report of the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the petition recently presented to the Council, on behalf of the unemployed operatives and mechanics in Sydney, be now taken into consideration. After what had been said on the occasion of the presentation of the petition, and on the appointment of a Committee, he did not think that there was any necessity for detaining the Council at length now. The Committee had been appointed to enquire if distress actually existed, and then to devise means to relieve it. Having ascertained that a very large amount of distress did exist, the Committee first directed their attention to the discovery of some means by which actual destitution might be prevented; and on enquiry, they found that this had already been done, and would be continued to be done by the persons having the management of the Benevolent Asylum. The second measure of relief which the Committee suggested was, the removal into the interior of such numbers of the unemployed as were likely to obtain employment in the interior; and with this view the Committee had recommended the appropriation of £500, which, as honorable members were aware, the Governor had approved, and this House had sanctioned. In the Report now before the House, the Committee recommended the appropriation of a further sum of £500 to be applied to the same purpose. Further, the Committee recommend that the votes of this Council, appropriating various large sums of money to the erection of public buildings, might be carried into effect without delay, more particularly a building the want of which had long been felt in the colony, namely, a Custom House. He observed, in the supplementary estimate which had been submitted to the Council yesterday, that a sum of £3000 was proposed for this purpose, and he must say that he was sorry to see that the proposed sum was so small. He had hoped to have seen a sufficient sum proposed to be appropriated to enable the Government to carry on the building with vigour—to complete it in the ensuing year; and if the means were wanting, he could only say that as the Government did not hesitate to issue debentures to bring these people out, the Government might now have recourse to the same means in order to give these people employment in this season of extraordinary depression and distress. He entertained no fears himself that the present state of things could continue long; he had sufficient confidence, from past experience, in the resources of this colony, to feel convinced that she would again recover herself. The Committee whose report was now under consideration, as well as another Committee had ascertained that there was but little hope of employment for mechanics in the interior: for settlers had now no money to pay for erecting fresh buildings, and were obliged to do the best they could with what they had. It was a painful thing, however, for a man who had spent the best years of his life in acquiring knowledge of a trade or business, after coming here in the hope of being able to put the knowledge so acquired to profit, to be reduced to earn his bread as a labourer or a shepherd. And this should indeed be the last resource, and the Government ought, if possible, to prevent the necessity of resorting to it; and the Government might do this by affording them temporary means of employment. As the Government contributed in some degree to bring about this state of things by its procedures during that time of infatuation which appeared to have afflicted that whole colony, when rulers were not wiser than those they governed, he thought the people had a strong claim on the Government, although not a legal claim, for this idea was altogether repudiated by the Committee,—and that the Government was bound to make a considerable effort for their relief. He would now move that an address be presented to the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to direct steps to be taken to carry into effect the recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee, a copy of which report should be transmitted with the address.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that before the question was put, he would beg leave to offer one or two observations to the Council respecting it. As a member of the Committee, he must express his concurrence with the Report which had been drawn up by the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, and concurring equally with the recommendation of that Report, he was of course in a position to give his warmest support to the resolution before the Council. There was one part, however, of the Report upon which he might feel a slight difference of opinion, and that was the manner in which the sufferings of the labouring classes had been pictured. He was as little disposed as any to deny the existence of these sufferings, but he could not help thinking that the picture contained in the Report was a little overdrawn, and in so thinking he did not mean to cast any reflection upon the parties who had given their evidence before the Committee, upon this subject. He totally agreed with what was said in the Report as to the impossibility of affording those unemployed tradesmen immediate employment at their respective trades, but he nevertheless hoped that the period was not far distant when employment of this kind should be given to them. As to what had been said by the honorable and reverend member, relative to the smallness of the sum which had been placed upon the Estimates for the building of the Custom House, he must say that he should be very glad if the circumstances of the colony were such as to justify the application of a larger sum; but the amount devoted to purposes of this description was already very great under present circumstances. The total sum appropriated to public works in the Sydney district, was £26,974; and in the Port Phillip district, £5900: and much as the colony was in want of a suitable Custom House, a sufficient sum could scarcely be spared to complete that building, and therefore it was that the sum alluded to by the last speaker had only been added to the amount above stated. With reference to what had been said as to the extent of distress existing among large families, he was inclined to believe that the misery had been greatly exaggerated, and that cases of extreme destitution were by no means of so frequent occurrence as had been reported in some quarters. An honorable friend of his, who had attended a meeting at the Asylum some time since, had informed him that many of the parties applying for relief had walked away when they ascertained that such relief would only consist of bread and meat: thus proving, that the distress under which they then laboured could not be very great or they would not be so ready to decline an assistance of this kind. He would repeat, however, that he fully agreed with the report, as to the existence of distress to a very great extent, and the duty of the Executive to do all they could for its relief—and he should therefore support the motion before the Council.

The motion was then put and carried, and the address was ordered to be presented to His Excellency, by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY BILL.

Mr. WINDEYER said that the next order of the day being for the second reading of the Governor's Salary Bill, he should beg leave to move its postponement until Friday next, for upon looking round, it was easy to foresee that if the measure was gone into at that late period of the evening, they would speedily be without a House.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was of the same opinion as to the probability of their being speedily without a House if the Bill was gone into that evening, and as he should not object to its postponement *sine die*, much less until Friday next, he should have no objection to the proposition of the honorable member for Durham, in this respect.

Mr. THERRY considered the practice of breaking up the House whenever an unpalatable measure came under consideration, as an extremely inconvenient one, and likely to lead to very great delay.

Mr. WINDEYER said that he was by no means desirous of occasioning delay, but it so happened that while the benches on the opposite side of the House remained full, many of the gentlemen who would have been anxious to effect a reduction had gone into the country.

Mr. THERRY replied that if such was the case it would perhaps be better that the measure should be postponed until next session, when those gentlemen would at all events have arrived.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that rather than the measure should wholly fail, he might be inclined to meet the opponents of the measure half way, by limiting the salary to £4000, instead of £3000, although such a reduction would be far from sufficient.

After some further conversation, Mr. Windeyer's motion for the postponement of this Bill till Friday next was adopted.

POSTAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The further consideration of this Bill was postponed till Tuesday next upon the motion of Dr. LANG, who stated that he should be prepared on behalf of the Committee to suggest several amendments to the different clauses.

SHERIFF BILL.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved that the above Bill might be read a second time, and in so doing offered some explanatory observations upon its several clauses, and upon the general principles of the measure, which were the relief of the Sheriff from the present immense weight of responsibility under which he laboured, and the placing of the office upon a position something similar to that occupied by the sheriffs in England.

Mr. WINDEYER said that he had a similar motion to make upon this Bill, with the trifling addition that the second reading should take place on that day six months. The simple object of the present Bill was neither more nor less than to relieve the Sheriff and the Government from the responsibility which was created by the determined support of the office on its present footing, in despite of all the suggestions of the Judges for the better regulation of this office, by dividing the duties among three persons, instead of combining them, as at present, in the person of a single officer. When the appointment was first made, the salary was fixed at a high rate, in order to guard the holder of the office against the risks to which he would be subjected, and this salary was found by experience to be amply sufficient for all purposes: for a competent person had been found to undertake all the duties of the department, and to give security to the extent of £2000 for their due performance. By this means, Mr. Macquoid, the late Sheriff, although not a member of the legal profession, in many other respects qualified for the office which he held, was enabled, without incurring any of the liabilities, or performing any of its duties, to receive a salary of £1000 a-year. With the exception of one action, which was brought some time before his death, Mr. Macquoid was never subjected to any serious loss; and even this action was principally owing to inattention in the following up of the indemnities which had been obtained. Mr. Young, the present Sheriff, had not sustained loss to the extent of more than £20 since he had held office; and although he (Mr. Windeyer) would admit that the office of Sheriff was now more responsible than ever, the loss was never likely, with proper precaution, to be very great. The Government, by taking to itself all the fees which were received in the Sheriff's department, became morally answerable for that department; and while the fees were still retained, the present Bill was an unblushing attempt to get rid of the whole of the responsibility—in the face, too, of the opposition of nearly every respectable member of the legal profession, who, next to the Judges, must certainly be looked upon as the most competent persons to estimate the merits and working of this species of measure.—He would conclude by moving, as he had at first intimated, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. BLAND seconded the amendment, and in so doing, expressed his opinion that the Bill would be most unjust and injurious to the colonists at large, in its general principles, by depriving them of that degree of security which, under the existing state of things, they had a right to command. The second clause, however, appeared to him to be based upon principles of justice, although from his slight acquaintance with matters of this nature he could not be expected to comprehend the effects of that clause in all its bearings. This clause provided that the Sheriff should not be answerable upon the escape of a prisoner committed to his charge for more than the actual loss sustained by the arresting creditor, in consequence of such escape; and it certainly appeared no more than just that the remedy should in this manner be governed by the degree of injury sustained, but the Bill in every other respect was of the most dangerous kind.

Mr. LOWE, while avoiding the expression of any opinion upon the general details of the measure, contended that by the adoption of at least a portion, two results of positive good might be attained: in the first place the Sheriff would be compelled to serve the processes of the Court in parts of the country, where, under the present system, he did so entirely at his own option: and, in the second place, as had been remarked by the honorable member for Sydney, he would be freed from that unfair and enormous degree of responsibility to which he had hitherto been subjected. Under the present system, a debtor quitting, according to the interpretation, the custody of the Sheriff, rendered that officer liable to the payment of the whole of the claim for which he had been confined; although perhaps from insolvency, or from some other cause, not a single item of that claim would ever have been paid. As an instance of this he might mention that some time ago, a debtor who had been conveyed under a writ of *habeas corpus* to give evidence at the Police Office, requested the officer in whose charge he was to allow him to communicate with his attorneys, and the officer being unacquainted with the law in this respect, permitted such communication: they accordingly went to the office of Messrs. Carr and Rogers, and the prisoner after having had his interview was taken back in safe custody to gaol. This, however, was held in law to be an escape, and although in all probability not one-half of the detaining creditor's claim would have been paid, an action was brought for £160, its full amount, and was only set at rest by a compromise. The present Bill would effectually prevent transactions of this nature, and the adoption of so much of it as would do this, would not prevent the matter from being again brought forward and perfected in all its details as the Council might suggest, during the next Session.

Mr. WENTWORTH considered, that as losses on the part of the Sheriff were, with proper precaution, of very rare occurrence, little or no inconvenience would be sustained by deferring the whole measure till next session; and thought also that the measure was one of too much importance to the whole community to be hastily disposed of at the latter end of the session by so thin a House. If the Bill was once gone into, it would be found impossible to stop short at the clauses alluded to by the last speaker, but instead of this the measure would in all probability be gone on with until the whole of the objectionable provisions were brought into operation. The Bill was in every respect a most unjust and improper one; and ought not to be carried out in opposition to the expressed opinions of the whole legal profession.

Mr. THERRY pointed out the injustice of postponing the measure, and subjecting the Sheriff to heavy expenses on merely technical grounds.

Mr. FOSTER thought the Bill was good in principle, but the details were objectionable; and as the session was so far advanced, he should vote for the amendment.

After some discussion on the point of order as to the right of reply,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the Bill had been before the House since August, and it was necessary to pass such a measure for the protection of the Sheriff. He urgently pressed the House to pass the Bill; or, at any rate, the third clause of it. He pledged himself, next session, to bring in a Bill to remodel the Sheriff's Office entirely.

The question was then put, and the House divided on the amendment.

Ayes	8
Noes	8

The SPEAKER then gave his casting vote in favour of the Bill, which was ordered to be committed on Friday.

The following is the division:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Walker	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Bland	The Collector Customs
Mr. Cowper	The Attorney-General
Mr. Wentworth	The Auditor-General
Mr. Foster	The Com. of Forces
Mr. Lawson	Mr. Therry
Mr. Dumaresq	Mr. Lowe
Mr. Windeyer (Teller.)	The Col. Treasurer (Teller.)

The House adjourned at ten o'clock, until three to-day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice BURTON.

CONFIRMATION OF TRUSTEES.

The following appointments of Trustees were confirmed by the Court, on the motion of the Chief Commissioner.

Estates.	*Trustees.*
Archibald Campbell	John Gilchrist and Thomas Brown
Joshua John Moore	James Holt and T. C. Breillat
John Johnson	William Neil Monies
William Barnett	F. Parbury and W. J. De Salis
Joel Asher	Walter Gray and Moses Joseph
John Mackay	John Lord and Thomas Rudd
F. Mitchell and Co.	T. C. Breillat and T. W. Smart
Samuel Owen and Co.	T. Woolley and R. Bicknell
J. Compton Pott	John Moring
Thomas Rieley	George Hopkins
Willoughby Beadman	Thomas Rudd and Henry Phillips
John Schofield	David Reece
Archibald Mossman	T. Brown and T. W. Smart
John Weston	W. Neil Monies
	Provisional Trustees.
John Holden	Walter Gray
William Lackey	Henry Bennett
James Cox	James Solomon
Noah Bushby	David Jones and Thomas Broughton
William Niblett	Robert Miller
George Berriger	Nehemiah Rundle

ESTATE OF HERCULES WATT.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved the confirmation of Messrs. Samuel Lyons and William Neil Monies, as trustees of the above estate, in pursuance of their election by the creditors, but stated that a caveat had been lodged against the appointment of Mr. Monies by some of the creditors.

Mr. MICHIE appeared in support of the appointment moved by the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Gowland to oppose it, but by subsequent enquiries it appeared that there had been a good deal of irregularity in the election, the list of creditors presented by Mr. John Moring (whom the objecting creditors were desirous of appointing) having been signed by creditors who at the time were absent; his Honor therefore directed that a fresh meeting for the election of trustees should be called, the costs of the responding trustees, with reference to the above application, to be paid out of the proceeds of the estate.

CERTIFICATE.

A certificate of discharge was granted to Frederick Castle, of Maitland, settler, he having paid 20s. in the pound in cash.

ESTATE OF EDWARD SALAMON.

The above estate was directed by the Court to be released from sequestration, upon the motion of the Chief Commissioner, who stated that a satisfactory arrangement had been concluded with the creditors.

ESTATE OF DALMAHOY CAMPBELL.

Upon the application of one of the creditors of the above estate, an order was granted by the Court to the effect that all the creditors might have the privilege of inspecting the books in the hands of the trustee.

ESTATE OF C. D. L. FATTORINI.

A *rule nisi*, which had been obtained by Mr. Michie on a former day, calling upon the trustee in the above estate to show cause why the sum of £30 odd, due to the insolvent for general management as per agreement, should not be paid out of the funds of the estate, was directed to be made absolute, no person appearing to answer the application.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Thomas Lewis, a second meeting: J. B. Cracknell, £20 10s. 7d.; J. Ware, £24 18s.; J. Beard, £40; the estate of J. Dalgarno, £6 14s. 4d.; Samuel Lewis, £77 10s.; R. Lewis, £30; T. Kelsey, £32 16s.; E. Evans, £197 10s.; Gowland and Williams, £45 1s.; J. Favis, £3.

In the estate of James Merritt, a second meeting: the Bank of Australia, £467 1s. 6d.; J. Neale, £30 16s. 4d.; A. B. Smith and Co., £214 5s. 2d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

John Cheeseman, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

George Mackay, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

William John Morris, a first meeting, at eleven.

Robert Thomson, trading under the firm of R. Thomson and Co., a first meeting, at eleven.

Thomas Henry Hart, a special meeting, at twelve.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Smith, a third meeting, at ten.

C. F. P. Living, a third meeting, at half-past ten.

Thomas Allen, a single meeting, at eleven.

Frederick H. Colbron, a single meeting, at half-past eleven.

Samuel Stapleton, a single meeting, at noon.

William Freeland, a single meeting, at two.

Robert Cruden Gordon, a special meeting, at half-past two.

Joseph Walford, a special meeting, at three.

Henry Flett, a special meeting, at half-past three.

SCHEDULE FILED.—Yesterday, James Merritt, of Pitt-street, Sydney, butcher, whose estate was sequestrated on the 10th instant, filed his schedule, from which it appears that his liabilities are £726. Assets—personal property, £64 14s.; good debts, £19 19s.; bad and doubtful debts, £2577 9s 5d. Balance deficiency, not named.

NEW INSOLVENTS.—The estate of Samuel Clay and George Robert Stapylton, of Pitt-street, Sydney, trading under the firm of Clay and Stapylton (the latter being now absent from the colony,) was sequestrated yesterday, when the schedule showed liabilities—£1243 19s. 7d. Assets—personal property, £20; bad debts, £35 17s. Balance deficiency, £1188 2s. 7d.

CITY COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

PRESENT: The Mayor; Aldermen Allen, Flood, Broughton, and Burdekin; Councillors Smidmore, Coyle, Agars, Brown, Thurlow, Jenkins, Driver, Ryan, Cowlishaw, Little, and Woolley.

DRAINAGE OF THE CITY.

After the Minutes of the last meeting had been read by the Town Clerk,

Mr. THURLOW presented a petition signed by 130 ratepayers, suggesting the propriety of an immediate and extensive drainage of the city, as a means of affording employment to the destitute labouring classes, and proposing that as an extensive taxation would not be advisable in the present time of depression, the costs of this work should be defrayed by means of a loan secured upon the revenue of the city, in the manner provided by the Corporation Act.

The petition was read and received, and Mr. THURLOW gave notice of his intention at the next meeting of Council to move that its prayer might be taken into consideration.

SALARIES.

Alderman BURDEKIN moved that the sum of £267 13s. 4d., being the gross amount of salaries due to officers of the Corporation for the past month's services, might be paid. Carried.

CORPORATION ACT.

The Council resolved itself into Committee upon the motion of Alderman FLOOD, for the purpose of taking the Corporation Act into consideration, with the view of suggesting to the Legislative Council such amendments in the provisions of that Act as they might deem it to require.

On arriving at the part of the Act which prescribes the amount of the franchise,

Alderman FLOOD proposed that the rental of £15 per annum should be recommended as the proper electoral qualification or franchise, instead of £25 as heretofore; urging as a reason for the alteration the great reduction which had taken place of late, in the value of household property, by means of which houses which were formerly at £25 and upwards, did not now fetch more than £12 or £14; and the consequence was that the Citizen list was diminished, while the taxes fell with increased burden on those who still paid sufficient rent to place them upon that list.

Mr. THURLOW seconded the motion, and spoke at some length upon the necessity of lowering the franchise in this manner, in consequence of the unequal distribution of the rates which the great variation in the value of property, and consequent reduction of the rental, had occasioned.

Mr. AGARS proposed as an amendment that the extent to which the franchise should be suggested to be lowered should be £12 instead of £15, and after some further conversation Alderman Flood withdrew his motion in favour of this latter proposition, which was shortly afterwards put and carried.

Some discussion afterwards arose as to whether it would not be advisable to release the landlord from some portion of his present liability for the rates which might be left unpaid by the tenant; and render it imperative on the rate-collector to follow the latter and recover the rates from him by the usual process. It appeared, however, that such a course of proceeding would, in the opinion of the majority of the Council, be open to objection—of creating a great deal of difficulty and litigation, by involving complicated enquiries into the ability of the tenant to pay, and into the degree of diligence used by the Collector to find such tenant out. The matter was therefore dropped.

It was also suggested, with reference to the business of civic elections, that when only one candidate offered himself for election in order to supply a vacancy in the City Council, or any of the elective offices attached to the Corporation, a show of hands in favour of such candidate should be decided a sufficient election, without involving the necessity of keeping a poll open for the whole day. This was objected to, on the ground that every citizen had a right to come forward at any subsequent period of the day of election—a privilege of which such a clause as the one proposed would deprive him.

After some desultory conversation relative to the general mode of business at the city elections, the subject was allowed to drop.

The Bill was gone through with as far as the 27th clause, without any suggestions of importance being offered in addition to those above stated.

The Council then resumed its sitting.

DISTRESS WARRANTS.

Mr. RYAN moved that distress warrants might be issued against four parties who had refused to pay the rates due from them to the Corporation, and the motion having been seconded by Alderman FLOOD, was adopted.

EXAMINATION OF THE MAGISTRATES.

The following day having been fixed upon for the examination of the magistrates, relative to the general subject of Police, some discussion took place as to whether a short-hand writer should be engaged for the purpose of taking down their answers, or whether that duty should be entrusted to the Town Clerk, when it was finally determined that the latter course should be adopted.

The Council adjourned at quarter-past six, till three o'clock, p.m., on Friday next.

[The principal object of the above meeting of the Council was the consideration of the By-Laws, but owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of members the subject could not be gone into.]

DR. LANG.—We learn, by a letter from Dr. Lang, to the constituency of New South Wales, published in the shape of a pamphlet, that in consequence of the Governor having refused to sanction the grant of £1500 in aid of the Scots Church, as recommended by the Legislative Council, the Doctor will be under the necessity of disposing of his remaining property at whatever sacrifice; and as that property, although considerably encumbered already, still constitutes a sufficient qualification for a member of Council, he will be under the necessity of resigning his seat in Council from the loss of that qualification.

ST. ANDREW'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—The first anniversary meeting of the above Association will be held in the School-house, Clarence-street, this evening, at seven o'clock.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—This Court was opened yesterday at half-past nine, before the Mayor, who disposed of the drunkards' list, containing three charges, by dismissing one female, and ordering James Watson to pay 21s., or go thirty-six hours to the mill; the third, a man, was ordered to pay 11s., or go twelve hours to the mill. Two Courts were opened at ten, before Messrs. Windeyer and Brenan, when the general list, containing twelve charges, was disposed of: Lonsdale Wright, on a charge of being accessory to horse-stealing, being brought up for bail, but not being able to obtain sureties, was again remanded. Hannah Reed, apparently an imbecile, and who had been in custody four days for protection, was remanded for the opinion of the Attorney General. *Thomas Fox*, a Norfolk Island expiree, for not registering a change of residence, admonished and discharged. Liddy Moore, for protection, remanded till to-day. Ann Sillens, for having in her possession a blanket belonging to the coxswain of the ordnance boat, the said blanket being Government property, and the coxswain a prisoner of the Crown, discharged; as it was given in evidence that the blanket had only been left in the residence of the prisoner for the purpose of being washed. Barbara Crawford, for stealing a gown, admonished and discharged; Joseph Abrahams and W. J. Collins, for wilful and corrupt perjury, remanded on bail for judgment till to-day. Mary Ann Williams, for stealing a fowl, discharged; Elizabeth Harris, for disorderly conduct, discharged; and Wesly Anderson, for an assault on Michael Byrnes, remanded on bail till to-day. The Court adjourned at twelve till ten to-day.

THE "PERSIAN."—Yesterday, two of the apprentices, named William James Collins and Joseph Abrahams, belonging to the *Persian*, Captain Oppenheim, appeared at the Police Court, before Mr. Brenan, on a warrant, charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in the Supreme Court, during the trial of the cause Cory v. Oppenheim. In the first case, William James Collins was charged with having sworn at the said trial that he saw Mr. Cory and Mrs. Desandt kiss each other on the ladder leading from the quarter-deck to the poop; also with having seen Mr. Cory sitting with his leg over Mrs. Desandt's knees. In regard to Abrahams, the perjury which he was charged with was, swearing that he saw Mrs. Desandt kiss Mr. Cory at the cabin window of the latter. Mr. Cory, for the prosecution, positively denied that he had ever acted in the manner sworn to by the defendants. Mrs. Desandt also swore that the prosecutor never kissed her, nor had she suffered herself to be kissed. Mr. Nichols, who appeared for the defence in the first case, submitted that no perjury had been committed, as the matter alleged to have been sworn to was immaterial to the case then on trial. Mr. Rogers, of the firm of Carr, Rogers, and Owen, who conducted the prosecution, submitted to the Bench that as the defendant, Oppenheim, had pleaded the general issue only, had not put in a plea of justification, and had tendered the evidence of the defendants merely in mitigation of damages, their evidence was material, and that perjury had been committed. Mr. Brenan stated, that as the matter was one of considerable importance, he would take time to review all the evidence in the case, and by the consent of both sides, was allowed to look at the record in the case of Cory v. Oppenheim, in order to be prepared to deliver his decision to-day, at noon: both cases to await his decision as to the materiality of the evidence. An application was then made for the defendants respectively to be allowed bail. The Court ordered sureties to be found for each of the defendants in £40 respectively, the recognizances of the former to be £80 each.

BUSHRANGING.—Intelligence has been received in Sydney that there is a gang of armed bushrangers on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, plundering all the huts on either bank of the river. It also appears that an inn in the vicinity of Yass has been sacked by the same gang. The mounted police, under Lieutenant Christie, are scouring the country in that district, for the purpose of apprehending the depredators, and putting a stop to their outrages.

NEW ZEALAND.—The adjourned meeting of landholders and others interested in New Zealand, will be held at the Royal Hotel at twelve o'clock to-day.

BALLASTING SHIPS.—Pursuant to a notice issued at the Portmaster's office a short time ago, the chief part of the boats engaged in ballasting have been tested as to the weight they carry, of which they have received a certificate from Captain Moriarty. By masters of vessels employing only those which produce such certificates, they will escape being cheated, of which there has hitherto been too much reason to complain.

TEETOTALISM.—We have been requested to publish the following letter, dated November 1843, addressed to the Parramatta Teetotal Society, by a gentleman of known veracity:—"Gentlemen,—As I am fully assured any intelligence in favour of teetotalism will be pleasing and acceptable to you, I beg to state that I have at this present time about fourteen men employed washing and shearing sheep; and although customary, and thought necessary at such times, to give them ardent spirits, I am pleased to inform you they have been willingly induced to do without, and have performed the work more to my satisfaction than any previous year. They asked for spirits at first, but I told them I could not give them any, but would give them extra wages, and they were perfectly satisfied. I am glad I am now convinced that men can do without spirits in the water, as I always had a prejudice in favour of it, thinking it impossible to remain in the water so long without, but find it far preferable. I hope you are persevering in the good cause, and may success attend your endeavours is the sincere wish of yours faithfully,—* * *."

INQUEST.—Yesterday, at one p.m., an inquisition took place in the Builder's Arms, corner of Castlereagh and Liverpool streets, on the body of Terence M'Elhone, when it was proved that the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the window of his bedroom into the street, (a height of about fourteen feet,) between two and three o'clock on the morning of Sunday last; it was proved that the deceased, between nine and ten o'clock on the preceding evening, was so outrageous that his wife and family were compelled to fly from the premises, and that having been left in his bedroom without a light, the deceased had gone out of the window under the impression that he was stepping into the street. By the medical evidence of Messrs. Bland and Duigan, it was rendered apparent that death had been caused by a fracture of the pelvis. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death had been accidental, and the result of a fall which the deceased had got while in a state of intoxication, he being at the time labouring under delirium tremens.

NEWTOWN.—We understand there were several fresh robberies at Newtown, on Sunday evening last. The neighbourhood of the Government paddocks is said to be infested with thieves night and day.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNEMPLOYED COMPOSITORS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of this morning is a report of the Unemployed Labour Committee, in which it is stated there are two compositors out of employment. We take the earliest opportunity of informing that committee and the public, that there are thirty journeymen printers, besides a number of apprentices, out of employment at the present moment.

We remain, Gentlemen,
DAVID WALL,
W. F. CLARKE,
J. M'KELLY.

November 29.

[According to a list which has been furnished to us, it would appear that there are about twenty compositors out of employment at present: the thirty includes pressmen and persons who have left the printing business and adopted other trades.—EDS.]

METEOROLOGY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

TEMPERATURE AT PARRAMATTA, FROM 17TH TO 21ST NOVEMBER.

GENTLEMEN,—In the extract from my meteorological diary, published in the *Herald* of this day, there is a typographical error, for the correction of which I shall feel obliged. The temperature of the external air at midnight, Friday, 17th November, was 80°, not ...

There is another error, in the heading of the "mean temperatures," which has also been probably from some indistinctness in the copy.

Will you be so good as to insert the following correction and addition?

Mean temperatures indicated by exposed thermometers at Parramatta, Castle Hill, and Dooral, from 16th to 21st November, inclusive, compared with those at the South Head, taken at the *South Head hours*: viz., 9 A.M., 2·30 P.M., sunset, and 9 P.M.

	Parramatta.	Castle Hill.	Dooral.	South Head.
Nov. 16	76°·50	78°·00	74°·00	68°·25
17	84°·50	86°·00	85°·50	74°·25
18	87°·25	84°·75	83°·00	76°·00
19	89°·75	87°·75	84°·75	76°·50
20	89°·75	87°·75	86°·25	69°·25
21	70°·25	68°·00	64°·00	
Averages	82°·89	82°·04	79°·58	72°·85

I have quoted the external temperature on the 19th instant, at 1, p.m., 101°; 1h. 30m., 103°;—and on the 20th, at 2 and p.m., 101°; and at 2h. 30m., 102°. The Castle Hill register makes it 100° on the 19th at noon, and 103° on the 19th at noon; ...° on the 20th at noon, and 100° at 2h. p.m. The Dooral register gives the maximum as 97° at noon on the 17th; 96° at 1h. 20m. p.m. on the 18th; 98° at 11 a.m. on the 19th; and 100° at 30m. p.m. on the 20th.

These variations appear to be due to the irregularities in the arrival of the sea breeze, which is not always of uniform strength, and consequently not able to contend with the stronger currents from the N. and N.W. quarters, which occasionally blow with great force, even when not distinctly "hot winds." It is unquestionable that the position of the South Head and its narrow surface, (being nearly surrounded with water, and influenced by the oceanic winds) must cause its climate to be very different from those a few miles inland; being more equable in general, and less liable to interruptions of heat, cold, and dryness.

The meteorological observations made there are extremely valuable, but they can give no certain data for calculating the climates of places inland; and, therefore, all friends of scientific enquiry would be glad to see a line of stations established from the coast across the mountains to the interior: which, it is hoped, will be effected, when the Legislative Council shall have saved sufficient to allow of a small outlay in such an undertaking.

Since my last letter was written, the heat has been moderated by winds from the South, bringing half an inch of rain; but the phenomena are such as to make this change to be the effect of a passing heavy gale, or distant storm, rather than of that sudden restoration of equilibrium in the atmosphere which usually takes place. It has not removed the impression, that we are to expect dry weather. Although the greater proportion of the rain fell on the morning of 26th inst., yet dust was blown from the roads at three P.M. of the same day.

W. B. C.

Parramatta, Nov. 27, 1843.

HAWKING.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Knowing that you are always ready to put down unfair trading, permit me to inform you, that, at this present time, there are upwards of one hundred persons hawking goods of every description about the town, without any license to do so, which, if allowed to continue, must so materially injure the shopkeepers as to prevent them from paying their heavy rents, and, consequently, the ensuing city taxes. Trusting you will give this insertion in your valuable and useful journal, as it may remedy this very important fact,

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
AN EIGHT-YEAR SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—These men call themselves dealers.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me, through the medium of your most widely circulated and valuable paper, to suggest a system by which the colony of Australia might be benefited, in my opinion, far preferable to any other *system hitherto set forth*: that is to say, if the Government were to set or let off in sections from 20 to 30,000 acres, each section in good locations, into small farms, varying from 30 to 50 acres each, surveyed and marked off, namely—

Table for the Land Surveying General's Office, so that the emigrant or any other person can select and point out what part he wishes to hold.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ROAD.						
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22						
ROAD.						
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42
ROAD.						
43	44	45	46	47	48	49
50	51	52	53	54	55	56

NOTE.—Parts or portions of land or small farms varying as before described.

And then for a chart of such surveyed sections to be deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, for the inspection of any persons who may feel disposed to occupy any one, two, or three of the above described allotments, according to his circumstances—that is to say, any person whose means does not amount to £50, shall be allowed to take one allotment; and any person whose means amounts to £50, shall be allowed to take two allotments; and any person who can produce £100 shall be allowed to take three allotments and no more. This shall be the full extent to which any person shall be allowed to possess, let their circumstances be whatever they may, so as to prevent monopoly, and render *the system available*. And the Government, by way of furtherance of this grand object, shall supply those who have not the means within themselves with twelve months' provisions, agricultural implements, and other necessary articles that might be required: such as, a cow, a horse, or a pair of bullocks; those said articles, with the provisions so supplied, to be paid in three years, by yearly instalments; and that the land so marked out shall be sold at the rate of from 5s. to 6s. per acre; and that the land shall be paid for within, or at the expiration of seven years, *without interest*. And failing to comply with this clause, there shall be an interest added to the principal; and that principal and interest shall be paid up within, or at the expiration of twenty-one years from the original date, when the grant or conveyance shall be transferred to the parties so complying; and any party failing to comply with the above shall forfeit the whole; and the same land, with all the improvements, shall revert back to the Government again. And further, that the said land *shall be held in the possession of the said person*, or his family, for at least the full end and *term of seven years*, being so entered into by *bond*, by those entering into the above engagements. If this system be adopted, it is my humble opinion, it would work well for the benefit of all classes. It would be the means of a great number of persons, *now* in this colony, becoming farmers, instead of remaining in Sydney unemployed; and it would be the means of a great number of persons, particularly small farming capitalists, to *emigrate to the shores of Australia*; whereas, under the present state of the colony, we cannot expect any one who is worth one pice to come to our shores, for the very reason, that there is not the least encouragement held out to persons who might feel disposed if any effectual system were held out to them; but, I should like to enquire, what is *Australia without population?* Answer.—*Nothing*. It may be inferred that the colony is *over populated*, but it is a mistaken notion—*it is want of system* that causes it to appear so. Well then immigration is what we require, based on a system such as the above mentioned; and on their arrival in the colony, let them select their allotment, enter into the bond, and be supplied with the necessary articles, and be conveyed away to the place of destination. I do not intend that they should be sent into the interior, whereby the expense of bringing their produce to market would exceed that of its real value. Then, gentlemen, for this very reason, I recommend the establishment of such places, on or near the coast, where there is a vast number of places well suited for the purpose, and which would furnish immense employment for our steamers and other coasting vessels. Again, gentlemen, look how the revenue would be increased by such a system being adopted by the consumption of imported goods. Again, gentlemen, the encouragement which would be held out for the manufacture of goods of every description in this, our country, without sending to foreign countries for them; in fact there is not a finer country in the world for the growth of the sugar cane, coffee, grapes, cotton, tobacco, &c., and many other articles of consumption could be cultivated in this country as well as in any other country. Then, gentlemen, if the Government were to lot off a few stations north and south of Sydney on the system described, it would far exceed any plan that has hitherto been set forth, whether of leasehold, or clearing lease, or otherwise; there is nothing would so much encourage the man of enterprise so much as that of having a farm which he can call his *own freehold estate*. He would labour and toil, himself and family, with a view of bringing it into a state of efficiency as soon as he possibly could; then Gentlemen, we say in seven years hence from the time of the adoption of this system, this would become an export country, instead of an import. There are many more arguments could be adduced to prove the utility of such a system being established—for instance, there are millions of acres of good land, now in a state of nature; what does it benefit the Government?—*very little, or nothing at all*. Well, then, if this immense tract of country was brought into a state of cultivation, would it not *then* benefit the Government?—most assuredly it would.

Gentlemen, I therefore, for the present submit these remarks for your serious consideration, and subscribe myself your most obedient and humble servant,

AUSTRALIAN GREEN.

AN OMINOUS PRECAUTION.—Berlin, June 19.—The directors of the new railway of Frankfort-on-the-Oder have resolved to keep at every station a quantity of bandages and medicines, in order that in case of accident some relief may be given in the first instance. It were to be wished that the directors of other railways would follow this example.

EXAMPLE.—Example, like the sun, makes no noise, yet moves, and everywhere leaves the effect of his beams.

AVERAGE SPEED ON RAILWAYS.—In a paper read at the last meeting of the Statistical Society, the following returns were given, as showing the average rate travelled on lines on which the greatest speed is attained:—

Railways.	Average speed, exclusive of stoppages.
Northern and Eastern	36 miles per hour,
Great Western	33
Newcastle & North Shields	30
North Midland	29
Birmingham and Derby	29
Midland Counties	28 ,,
Chester and Birkenhead	28 ,,
London and Birmingham	27 ,,
Manchester & Birmingham	25 ,,

The average speed (exclusive of stoppages) on *all* the lines is 21½ miles per hour.

BIRTH.

At St. Heliers, on the 25th instant, Mrs. John H. Keys, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Gundagai, November 21st, Louisa, the wife of Mr. John Spencer, late of Bristol. The deceased was the youngest daughter of the late Dr. John Lantrom Symes, M. D., of Colyton, in Devonshire.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

MR. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 10 o'clock, Cigars, Waistcoating, &c. At 11 o'clock, Summer Slops.

MR. HEYDON.—At his Mart, at 7 o'clock, Ironmongery, Brassware, Tools, Spirit Fountain, Kegs, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Land and Houses in George-street.

MR. CARFRAE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shawls. At 12 o'clock, Wines, Vinegar, Woolpacks, and Seeds.

MR. COHEN.—On the Premises of Mr. Jacobs, King-street, at 12 o'clock, China, Glass, and Earthenware.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Allotments of Land, in Sydney; also, Land in the Counties of Georgiana and Cumberland.

MR. CHAPMAN.—At Young's Wharf, at 11 o'clock; 13,000 feet Cedar, and 10,000 feet Hardwood Joists.

MR. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Summer Goods, &c.

MR. MOORE.—At his Mart, in the Evening, Wearing Apparel.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at Noon, the "George and Dragon Inn," and Residence in East Maitland.

COUNTRY SALES.

At the Commercial Hotel, Newcastle, December 2, Household Furniture, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the Residence of Mr. Carrington, Parramatta, Household Furniture.

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.



THE STEAM-PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf, for Port Macquarie, THIS EVENING, at Six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, November 30. 7391

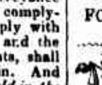
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE Packet Schooner, *MARY ANN*, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail Tomorrow, at three o'clock, from the Union Wharf.

7385 W. DALTON.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.



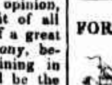
THE BRIG *CAROLINE*, 150 tons burthen, Leslie, master, is now daily expected, and will be despatched on the fifth day after her arrival. For freight and passage apply to

JAMES COOK.

Union Wharf, November 30. 7393

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH DECEMBER.

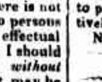


THE FINE SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH*, A 1, 109 tons, Captain Cuthbert. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 30. 7350

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.



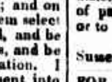
THE PACKET-BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY* will sail for the above ports on Sunday, the 3rd December: has room for a few passengers. Apply to

J. B. METCALFE.

N.B.—Shippers by this vessel are requested to pass their entries this day, as the vessel positively clears to-morrow.

November 30. 7355

FOR HONGKONG.



THE A1 Swedish barque *SWARTWIK*, 365 tons, Captain Ujarne, will sail for the above port immediately after discharging her cargo. For terms of passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

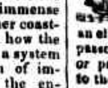
A. B. SMITH AND CO.

Sussex-street, November 29. 7374

FOR LONDON, *via* THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

(To sail on the 25th December),

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY,



THE CLIPPER BARQUE *FORTITUDE*, A 1 12 years, George Arbuthnot, commander. This vessel affords an eligible opportunity for CABIN AND STEERAGE passengers to the Cape and London. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 30. 7354

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LONDON.



THE fine fast-sailing barque *OCEAN*, A1, 560 tons register, James Ward, master, *being under engagement to sail, full or not full*, by the 28th December, will take

Cabin passengers, at	£45
Steerage passengers	£17
Steerage passengers, finding their own provisions	£12

and freights exceedingly low.

She has been fitted up expressly for passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf. 7358

THE Friends of the late Mr. Terence M'Elhone, are respectfully solicited to attend his Funeral, which will take place this evening, 30th November, at three o'clock precisely. The procession will move from his late residence, Castlereagh-street South.

RICHARD HAYES,
7386 Undertaker.

NEW ZEALAND.

A MEETING of land-holders, land-claimants, and of others interested in the prosperity of New Zealand, will be held at twelve o'clock This Day, at the Royal Hotel, when letters from Wm. E. Cormack, Esq. in London, will be produced, relative to the Land Claims; and a deputation will be appointed to wait upon His Excellency Captain Fitzroy.

CHARLES ABERCROMBIE,
Honorary Secretary.

November 30. 7365

TO MR. JAMES M'INTYRE,

PORT MACQUARIE.

WE hereby, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Aiton, give you notice that it his intention, at the expiration of three calendar months from the date hereof, to exercise the power of sale contained in your mortgage to him, bearing date the twenty eighth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred, and forty one, whereby three hundred and fifty acres of land, situate at Rollin's Plains, in the county of Macquarie, in the colony of New South Wales, were conveyed to him, to secure the principal sum of four hundred pounds, and interest, as therein mentioned.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1843.

HOLDEN, CHAMBERS, & M'CARTHY
7348 Solicitors for Mr. Thomas Aiton.

WALTHALL'S TOBACCO.

WOOL, at market price, will be received in exchange for Walthall's superior Negrohead Tobacco.

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
7369 Macquarie-place.

NEW WORK ON THE COLONIES.

Now ready, in three vols. post 8vo.,

TALES OF THE COLONIES, OR THE ADVENTURES OF AN EMIGRANT,

Edited by a late Colonial Magistrate.

Saunders and Otley, publishers, Conduit-street.

A copy for sale at the *Herald* Office, at the publication price £1 11s. 6d. 7345

JOHN GIBLETT begs leave respectfully to inform the merchants and traders of Sydney in general, that he has taken out a license as AUCTIONEER and in addition to his own stock, will be happy to receive goods intended for immediate sale, upon which advances will be made if required. All goods confided to his care will be sold for cash, and the proceeds handed over the following day.

90, Pitt-street, Sydney, November 29. 7387

CLEVELAND HOUSE.

THE MISSES DE METZ beg to inform their friends and the public that they intend receiving, at Cleveland House, a limited number of DAY BOARDERS.

TERMS.	Per. Qr. £ s. d
General Instruction, including French	4 13 0
Music	2 2 0
Drawing	1 10 0

A carriage, without any extra charge, will convey the young ladies to and from Cleveland House.

November 29. 7347

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

GLASGOW Boot and Shoe Warehouse, removed from No. 6, King-street, to No. 66, George street, five doors south of the Royal Hotel.

J. Beattie begs to state to his friends and customers, that his stock comprises almost every article in the trade, English and Colonial, carefully selected and manufactured; which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices, for cash only.

In the manufacturing department, conducted under his own eye, every article in the trade is made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

N B.—Gentlemen's French boots, dress and half dress. 7378

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

GEORGE-STREET,

(Opposite the Savings' Bank.)

S. EMANUEL has just received, ex *CLEVELAND* and *ASIA*, a large assortment of gentlemen's and slop clothing; also, Manchester goods of every description, which he is selling at 25 per cent. lower than any other house.

S. E. begs to call the attention of persons disposed to make purchases of the above, as he feels confident that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to give satisfaction. 7357

PARASOLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, ex *Cleveland*, a splendid assortment of Chiné French silk, satin, and pagoda parasols, which will be sold at remarkably low prices.

S. EMANUEL,
Manchester House, George street,
7359 Opposite the Savings' Bank.

ESSENCE OF LEMON.

GENUINE Essence of Lemons, 12s. per lb.

West India arrowroot, 1s. per lb,
Best pure honey, 1s. per lb.
Cream of tartar, camphor,
Canary seed, &c.; all just opened, and in the finest condition, at very reduced prices for cash.

T. JESSETT AND CO., Chemists, &c.,
7379 Lower George-street.

PALM-LEAF Hats, of various qualities—part very fine
Sperm Candles
Hysonskin Tea, of fine quality, in quarter-chests
Hops, growth of 1842
Manila Patent Cordage

For sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
7370 Macquarie-place.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

THE Undersigned has just received, ex *Cleveland*, a splendid assortment of the undermentioned goods, to which he invites the immediate attention of the ladies of the colony, and of the city of Sydney in particular:—
Transparent muslin dresses (newest style)
White check muslin ditto
Mousselaine de Suisse ditto,—and
Mousselaine de laine ditto; all of the latest fashions

ALSO, AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF—
Babies' long and short robes
Frock bodies
French and Scotch Cambric caps
Thread, Lisle, and patent Valenciennes lace; whisker and French blondes, habit shirts, sewed muslin collars, French stays, fancy flowers for the season, &c, &c.

And a general assortment of hosiery, haberdashery, drapery, &c., all of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices.

S. EMANUEL.

Manchester House, opposite the Savings' Bank, George-street. 7360

LANDING, EX "CLARA," "ASIA," AND "BANGALORE,"

INVOICES of the following Goods, which will be disposed of by the Undersigned, either per invoice or in parcels suitable to country store-keepers:—
Superfine beaver and gossamer hats
Dunstable and Tuscan bonnets
Lenos, bobbin-net, lace, &c.
Town printed cambric prints
5-4, 9-8, and 8-4 sheeting
Muslin dresses and collars
Best London-made ladies' stays
Boys' summer caps
Ditto ditto dresses, in the newest style
Boots and shoes
Enamelled and japanned ox-hides, for gig and carriage tops
Soda-water bottles
Wine corks
Brown and white Windsor soap
Eau de Cologne of the best quality
Fancy stationery, playing cards, &c.
Pickles, mustard, and sauces
Lamp shades (10 inch), solar and French Chimneys
An extensive assortment of ship chandlery
Cordage of every description
Patent sperm candles
Chairs in one dozen cases

ALSO,
Brandy, Rum, Gin, Hock, Claret, Champagne Cider, Champagne &c., &c.

L. AND S. SPYER.

Queen's-place, November 29. 7367

THE PUREST OF LEMON SYRUP at ten shillings per dozen. Sold for the proprietor,

W. G. MOORE,
7361 Auctioneer, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street.

FLOUR.

FIRSTS FLOUR for sale by the undersigned, in any quantity to suit purchasers, at £9 10s. per ton, cash.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.
7376 Harrington-street.

HATS!!

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, twenty cases of Beaver Hats, which will be sold a decided bargain.

A good hat, 8s. 6d., usual price, 12s. 6d.
Superfine ditto, 12s., ditto ditto, 20s.
Extra ditto, (very light) 15s., ditto ditto, 25s.

S. EMANUEL,
Manchester House, George-street,
7358 Opposite the Savings' Bank.

FOR SALE, Hysonskin Tea, ex *TRINIDAD*, in chests, half chests, and ten lb. catty boxes. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
7365 Lower George street.

TO SODA-WATER MANUFACTURERS.

NOW LANDING, and on sale by the undersigned,

Sulphuric Acid, in cases and bottles, wholesale and retail.

LEWIS LEON.
79 and 80 George-street. 7353

BARLEY.

FOR SALE, about five hundred bushels of prime Cape Barley. Apply at the Stores of the undersigned,

WILLIAM HINDSON.
2, Macquarie-place. 7185

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES ANLEZERK.

CREDITORS in this estate are informed that the Bills accepted in the composition, will be delivered to them, on application to the Trustees at Liverpool.

WILLIAM PRITCHARD.
STEPHEN PEARCE.

Liverpool, November 28. 7340

NOTICE.

ALL parties having any just claims on Mr. Ellis Hayward, of 109, Pitt-street, are requested to send the same in for payment on or before Saturday next, the 2nd December, 1843, as Mr. E. H. is leaving the colony; and all parties standing indebted to Mr. E. Hayward are requested to settle the same immediately. 7371

TO BOATMEN.

A BOAT, lately upset, and brought to half-tide mark, at the bay north of the Gas Works, which has been deserted by the parties, is required to be put on shore at high water, and hauled up for repairs, this day.

Any person willing to undertake the first or the second job, is referred to the "Noah's Ark," Church Hill. 7394

500 DOZEN ORANGES WANTED,

IN BARTER for Tea, Sugar, or Flour. They will be required in five days, and must be fit for exportation. Apply to C. J. *Herald* Office. 7392

WANTED, a situation as Gardener, by a married man, who has had extensive practice in the kitchen, flower garden, and vineyard,—the laying out of ornamental grounds in the most fashionable designs, &c. Can give most satisfactory references from his employers in this colony. Communications addressed to G. G. R., *Herald* Office, will meet with attention. 7388

WANTED, a Situation as Superintendent, by a gentleman of colonial experience. Applications to J. R., at the *Herald* Office, will be duly attended to. 7349

WANTED, a situation by a steady married man, as Storekeeper, or in a shop to keep accounts and make himself otherwise useful; or as Collector: can be well recommended from his last place, where he has been upwards of three years and a half. Apply to J. C., at Mr. Cleeve's, butcher, Hunter-street, if by letter, post paid. 7363

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a general house servant in a small family; none need apply who cannot produce a good character for honesty and sobriety. Apply to Mrs. Hebblewhite, Rose Cottage, Macquarie-street, near the Council Chamber. 7377

WANTED, a Female Servant: none need apply without she is clean, and bears good testimonials of her character. Apply to

7342 A. MOSES, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable married woman as Housemaid, and to make herself generally useful. Apply, between the hours of ten and twelve, to Mrs. Saul Lyons, Pitt-street. 7345

TO BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, AND SOLICITORS.

TO LET, with immediate possession, at a moderate rent, those two new Houses, in Elizabeth-street North, nearly opposite Wentworth-place, and adjoining the residence of A. Michie, Esq., Barrister, and Stenhouse and Hardy, Esqrs., Solicitors; each house contains six rooms, with detached kitchen and servants' room over, back yard, and other conveniences. The houses are very suitable for gentlemen of the legal profession. Apply to Mr. Walter Robertson, Builder, Bathurst-street East. 7341

TO SHOEMAKERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the well-known old established Glasgow Boot and Shoe Warehouse, situate in King-street, next door to Mr. Stubbs's Auction Mart. For particulars inquire at Mr. Moffitt's, Pitt-street, or of Mr. George Jilks, Bathurst-street. 7364

TO LET.

A COTTAGE, in Harrington-street, near St. Philip's Church; with a garden and a good well of water. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 4, Prince-street North. 7390

TO LET, two Cottages in the best part of Kent-street, near Dr. Wallace's; also, Storage for eight hundred to one thousand tons of goods, in excellent dry stores, at a low rate. Apply at the office of

A. & S. LYONS,
7344 Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Pitt-street North, next door to Mr. Hart, solicitor, and opposite Mrs. S. Terry's, an excellent family house, (or eligible for offices), with coach-house, stabling, loft, and good well of water attached to the premises. Part of the furniture and fixtures may be had if required. Inquire of Mrs. Pierson, Pitt-street three doors north of King-street. Offices to let there. 7351

SALES BY AUCTION.

A CREDIT SALE.

DEALERS and others are invited to attend the sale, THIS DAY, at Mr. S. Lyons's Mart, at Eleven o'clock, when a new importation of SUMMER CLOTHING SLOPS, &c., will be offered for Sale, on liberal terms of credit. 7395

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A CHRISTMAS OUTFIT.

THIS EVENING—WITHOUT RESERVE.

NOW ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.

W. G. MOORE is instructed to Sell, at his Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING,

An invoice of Misfits, consisting of—
Superior Frock and Dress Coats
Trousers, black, drab, &c.
Waistcoats, of all descriptions, and made in the first style of fashion.

Terms—Cash. 7398

TO EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

FRIDAY MORNING.

W. G. MOORE is instructed to sell, by order of the proprietor, on the premises, directly opposite the Seven Stars, Castlereagh-street, on FRIDAY MORNING, December 1st, without reserve, the whole of the Household Furniture, consisting of—
Superior chairs
Tables
Iron and other bedsteads
Mattresses (wool and other)
Carpet
Toilet glasses
Glass
China
Kitchen Utensils
Sundries &c.

The auctioneer particularly calls the attention of immigrants to this sale, as everything will be sold without reserve, the proprietor leaving Sydney forthwith.

Terms—Cash.

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS, WITHOUT RESERVE; PORT AND SHERRY, ETC., ETC.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at twelve o'clock,
30 Woolpacks, damaged
20 Dozen bottled vinegar
Shepherd's coats — sperm candles — Seidlitz powders—60 dozen port—45 dozen sherry.

Terms—Cash. 7382

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Twenty-nine cases Glassware, and one cask Apothecaries' Glassware.

MR. CARFRAE has received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 4th December, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty-nine cases and one cask Glassware, consisting of—

WINE GLASSES, VIZ.:
Taper, twisted ribbed, tumbler bowl, arch ribbed, tumbler bowl knob stem, Coburg, Prince's, champagne, and liqueur glasses

TUMBLERS:
Half-pint ribbed, pillar mould, best cut bottom, cut goblets

DECANTERS:
Quart and pint, very superior
Hock, ditto
Plain

JUGS: Ale and claret
Water caraffs, salts, ditto on stands, butter basins and stands, sugar basins, ditto for caddies, liqueur frames, blue and green finger cups, plates, &c

ALSO,
One cask apothecaries' glassware, various.

Terms at sale. 7383

IMPORTANT TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, A SUPERIOR BEER MACHINE, LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; WITH PEWTER QUART AND PINT MEASURES,

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 4th December, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at 12 o'clock precisely.

A Beer Machine (containing the latest improvements) six motions, complete, with Union Joints, Tapping Cocks, and one hundred and twenty feet Pipe.
Twelve Pewter Pint Measures
Twelve Pewter Quart Measures

Now on View at the Rooms.—Terms, Cash.

7381

CUTLERY.

To Private Families, Cutlers, and others.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 4th December, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at one o'clock precisely,

Four cases cutlery, consisting of—
Sets table knives and forks
Sets dessert knives and forks
Dessert forks
Dessert spoons
Razors in cases
Butchers' knives
Butchers' steels, &c.

ALSO,
Five hundred gross shirt buttons.

Terms at sale. 7384

FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, LAW BOOKS, &c., &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King street, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd day of December, 1843, at Eleven o'clock precisely, by order of the owner, Mr. C. Irving, under a bill of sale bearing date the 11th day of March, 1843,

All the Household Furniture, Plate, Office Furniture, and Law Books, late the property of Mr. Cory, unless the amount due thereon be paid; consisting of, viz:—

PLATE CHEST,

Containing coffee and tea set, waiters, winecoolers, bottle-stands, silver and other spoons forks, soup-ladle &c.; decanters, tumblers, wines; dining and other tables, chairs, ottomans, bedsteads, rugs, carpetings, oil cloth, fender and fire-irons; with a variety of articles too numerous to advertise.

LAW BOOKS.

Maddock's Chancery Practice, Fonblanque on Equity, Harrison's Chancery Practice, ditto Digest, Powell's Conveyancing, Blackstone's Commentaries, ditto abridged, Chitty on Pleading, Burton's Compendium, Burn's Justice of the Peace, Burn's Justice, Archbold's Practice, English Lawyer, Donnelly's Digest of the Acts of Council of New South Wales, Cabinet Lawyer, Tompson's Suggestions to Young Attorneys and other Works, &c., &c.

Also,—Smollett's England, 4 vols.
Hume's ditto, 6 vols.
Cooper's novels, 12 vols.
Charlemagne, by Lucien Bonaparte, 12 vols.
Bingley's Animal Biography, 4 vols.

Terms—Cash. 7366

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 1st December, at twelve o'clock, at his Rooms opposite the Bank of Australasia,
Chairs
Tables
Cheffoniers
Sofas
Easy chairs
With a lot of other useful furniture.

Terms—Cash. 7397

TO SOAP MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.---BARILLA.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on FRIDAY morning, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

Ten casks, about four tons, barilla, now in course of landing.

Terms, cash. 7396

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, SADDLERS, AND SHOEMAKERS.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF HERCULES WATT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the premises, in Phillip-street, on MONDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock precisely, by order of the trustees,

All the Stock-in-Trade, Implements, &c.
About eighty dozen calf, sheep, and native dog skins
About two hundred sides kip and sole leather
Lot of sole shoulders
About ten bushels hair
About fifty tons bark
Quantity of horns
About twelve sides harness leather
About thirty-two dozen basils and one hide
About eight dozen kangaroo skins, damaged
One bark mill
One boiler
Tubs and implements in trade
Water cart, dray, cart and harness
One gig and harness
One saddle and bridle
Scales and Weights, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

W. N. MONIES,
S. LYONS,
7373 Provisional Trustees.

BLACK AND DRAB SUMMER HATS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

Case of black and drab summer hats. 7389

THREE CASES OF STRAW BONNETS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at 11 o'clock,

C with RW under.
310 Dunstable Bonnets, Nos. 1 to 5.
11 Patent Rice ditto
22 Bedford ditto
10 Rutland ditto

7390

CONTINUATION OF THE EXTENSIVE SALE

OF THE LATEST IMPORTED AND BEST SELECTED SHIPMENT OF SUMMER GO[ODS] EVER SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC COMPETITION

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 30th of November, at ten o'clock precisely, Sixty-four packages of the undermentioned Goods, viz.—
One case rich assorted parasols
One case rich Belzorine dresses
One case satin shawls and scarfs
One case rich printed muslin dresses
One case printed crape shawls
One case rich mousseline de laine dresses
One case ladies' assorted reticules
Two trunks men's white longcloth shirts
One case men's white and coloured netted braces
One case rich printed Orleans
One trunk ladies' white satin French-made stays
One case rich figured lappet muslins
Two cases striped and checked white, green, and amber lenos
Three cases fine white checked muslin dresses
One case assorted coloured Parisians
Two cases white shirting, heavy
One case 72 inch bleached sheeting
Two cases white supers
One case 9-8 printed jaconets
Three bales assorted grey shirtings and sheetings
One case chintz furniture prints
Three cases fine cambric prints, assorted
One case small pattern ditto
One case small-pattern mousselines de laine, in pieces
One case brown and bleached navy duck
One case bird's-eye bleached linen diaper
Two cases rich assorted shawls
One case 4-4 rough brown hollands
One case new fabric 9-8 printed muslin dresses
One case printed mousseline de laine shawls
One case printed worsted shawls
Two cases white and coloured rolled jaconets
Two cases best white and coloured reel cotton, in 100 yards and 200 yards
One case India rubber braces, single and double ends
One case rich silk embroidered robes
One case rich silk embroidered shawls
One case muslin insertions, trimmings, collars, and tucked robes
Two cases British cambs
One case 36 inch Derby dowlas
One case whited-brown thread
One case black ditto
One case all colours ditto
One case India book muslins
One case fine Scotch cambrics
One case ditto handkerchiefs
Two cases rich flounced and tucked plain and printed mousseline de laine dresses,
&c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7215

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

The following Goods, just landed, viz.:
Two cases haberdashery, assorted expressly for this market
Two cases gents' superfine black stuff hats, fashionable shapes
Two cases gents' superfine drab stuff hats, fashionable shapes
Two cases superfine black stuff hats, yeoman shapes
Two cases very rich assorted summer shawls
Two cases rich silk-striped printed muslin dresses, latest styles
One case fancy lace, muslin, and tarlatan dresses
One case, each 100 and 200 yards, Brooks's best white reel cotton, on Clarke's patent metallic barrels
One case 36 inch Aberdeen dowlas
One bale bleached navy duck
One case brown Barnsley drill.

Terms at sale. 7399

SPLENDID CHINA DINNER SERVICES.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 1st December, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two very splendid china full Dinner Services complete.

Terms cash. 7372

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 23, 1843.
Casey v. Hales.
Long v. Same.

THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to all that allotment of land, about half an acre, in East Maitland, fronting the main-street to Morpeth, on which is erected a brick house, well known as the 'George and Dragon Inn,' and on the same allotment is also erected a Brick Store, now in the occupation of Mr. Piddington. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, the defendant's interest in all those premises situate in East Maitland, and known as the residence of the late Dr. Cochrane, fronting William street, containing—four rooms, hall, cellar, hospital room, kitchen, stable, &c., unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7086 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 27, 1843.
Petty v. Carrington.

THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Marsden-street, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7287 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 2?.
Roley v. Loveridge.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd December next, at noon, at the Steam Packet Inn, Parramatta the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, bar utensils, spirits, ales, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7330 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Peek and another v. Bloodsworth.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd December next, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, O'Connell-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7332 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Fitzhardinge v. Cooper
Others v. Same.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th December next, at noon, at the stores of defendant George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of office furniture, spirits, &c., unless the poundage and expenses on these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7334 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Burdekin v. Hirst.

ON Tuesday, the 5th December next, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to about 200 acres of land, at Cook's River, parish of Petersham; originally granted to Pike; adjoining the properties, of Hannam, Parker, and Sparke, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7334 Under Sheriff.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MONETARY CONFUSION.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843.

JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. You were Colonial Surgeon, I believe, for many years? I was.

2. Are you a large proprietor of land and stock? I am.

3. And have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with colonial matters generally? I have had opportunities.

4. Have you considered what are the causes of the present monetary embarrassment? There are a variety of causes: I should be inclined to say that they are the excessive speculation in land, and stock, and merchandise, chiefly on credit, which was facilitated by the ease with which discounts might be obtained; the sudden cessation of transportation, without providing a suitable supply of labour? the erroneous mode of conducting immigration to this colony; the dearness of labour consequent upon both those circumstances; the fall in the price of wool in the English market; the great depreciation in the value of all colonial property; the high rate of interest, more oppressive from such depreciation, and want of confidence.

5. You are a Director of the Bank of Australia, which has now closed business as a Bank? I am.

6. Do you attribute any part of the present embarrassments to the past or present operations of the Banks? I consider that too great facilities were offered to speculation in the way of discounts, from the desire of the English and other Banks to establish themselves.

7. When do you consider that these facilities were given? Within the last three or four years.

8. Was the Bank of Australia founded on Colonial or British capital? Colonial, in the first instance.

9. Has your capital left the colony? Nearly half of the capital is held by persons residing in England.

10. But is your capital in existence now in any shape; and in what shape does it present itself? The Directors hold bills, and have taken security for their capital.

11. But has not the actual capital, which was originally subscribed, gone home in payment for land, or to the ship-owners who have brought out immigrants? Part of it may have gone home in that way; the Directors considered that they had security for their capital in land, houses, &c.

12. You considered that you had sufficient security to cover all your capital? Not all, but (if the securities were of the value we first conceived them to be) for the greater part.

13. At what amount is the security you have received valued? Upwards of £800,000.

14. When you took the land, it was valued at a very low estimate? It was considered a fair estimate, sufficiently low to be, for the most part, safe to the Bank.

15. Do you not apprehend from the present state of panic, that these securities will not realise, if they are forced into the market, what they fairly ought? I do not think they would.

16. Have you considered of any means by which the present difficulties of the colony may be relieved, and a recurrence of them prevented? I can discover no remedy so likely to effect these objects as the Government issuing debentures.

17. Do you think the effect of issuing debentures, would extend beyond the benefit of the party actually receiving them—do you not think it would be extended throughout the community by the revival of credit and confidence? Most materially.

18. Is the landed security you speak of, chiefly situated in towns, or is it country property? Both country and town property.

19. Can you give the average price per acre at which the land taken was valued? Country land, generally speaking, was valued a little over the Government price paid for it at the time it was bought, from 5s. to 7s. 6d. an acre.

20. When was that estimate formed of their value as security to the Bank? In February of this year, before the Bank stopped.

21. I wish now to ascertain the estimated value of the land of the lowest description? It was estimated somewhat higher than the Government price.

22. And the greater part of this you speak of, was purchased at prices, varying from 5s. to 7s. 6d. an acre? Yes, some of it was taken as far back as five or six years ago.

23. Do you think Government would be secure—looking to the ultimate value of the land, in advancing debentures at the rate of about 5s. an acre? I think so, if the colony is not to be abandoned altogether; if people abandon the colony, of course the Government security would be lost; but if the colony has, as I conceive, the elements of prosperity in itself, and if those elements are allowed to work their way, the Government would be secure.

24. What do you conceive to be the elements of prosperity? The sheep alone would, I apprehend, secure the Government so far as these advances were concerned.

25. Do you not think that the existence of the vast masses of property, which are to be found in this colony, prevents the bare possibility of its being abandoned? I think the fixed property of the colony is so great as to render the idea of abandonment absurd.

26. Then you merely put that as a strong case to show the security of Government? Yes.

27. By what time do you think we might look to this security being gradually realised so as to reimburse the Government if it were disposed to make any advance of its credit upon them? That is a difficult question to answer; I should say not less than three years.

28. But you think there would be an immediate restoration of credit and confidence by such a measure being taken by the Government? I do.

29. Would you issue debentures for an indefinite or fixed time, and with, or without interest? I should issue them with interest.

30. In order to induce their circulation? Yes, to induce persons to take them from those who applied to the Government for relief.

31. If they were made receivable by Government for taxes, do you not think that would further their security and their negotiability, and enable the Government to put a less rate of interest upon them, than it would otherwise? I take it for granted that Government must take them in payment of taxes; I should consider them as a legal tender.

32. But if you made them a legal tender, what would be the object of putting interest upon them? By so issuing them, the Banks would be disposed to hold them.

33. What rate of interest do you think they would have to bear, in order to induce people to keep them in circulation, instead of paying them in, in the shape of taxes? In my own mind I have put it down at 6 per cent., the Government to pay 5, so that 1 per cent. would go to pay expenses.

34. If they came into circulation and went out of circulation again, would there be any reason for the Government to pay interest, any more than there is for the Banks to pay interest upon the £200,000 of their notes that are in circulation? I think it would be important to give interest, as, if they bore 5 per cent., people would prefer them to Bank notes; and as there is now in the Banks upwards of £800,000 in deposits, half of that sum issued in debentures, would afford great relief.

35. Do you not think debentures so issued would be liable to great depreciation? I think, possibly they might, if issued at 6 per cent.; if issued at 8 per cent. I think they would not.

36. That is to say, you think a higher rate of interest would so limit the quantity as to prevent their becoming depreciated? They would be so valuable, that people would be inclined to hold them.

37. In what way would you regulate the issue of these by Government? The Government must have the details themselves, and have a Board of their own.

38. But as to regulating the quantity of them, if they were issued at 6 per cent., that being below the market rate of interest, every body would want them? Every body who had land to offer, would not only relieve himself by obtaining them, but the colony.

39. But if every body, (as they would in the case supposed), having to pay only 6 per cent., and to pay off their debts to the Banks, obtained debentures to the amount of £2,000,000, Government could absorb only £400,000 in the shape of taxes? But I do not apprehend that taxes would remain as they are now; I conceive that the taxes paid now in coin or notes, would be paid by these debentures.

40. Do you think the issuing of such a mass of Government security would have the effect of driving all the coin out of the country? It would tend to send the coin away, because it is more valuable than coin, the Banks would hold it in preference to coin, because it gives 5 per cent., and coin gives nothing.

41. Do you not think that the amount to be issued, would materially affect the value of this security in the market? I cannot conceive that it would be at all affected; if the starting point was right, and the security good enough, a man would be inclined to retain property that paid him an interest. I do not think there could be a depreciation in them, because they are good mortgages; they are not fictitious paper, created at the will of individuals, but are all on good *bonâ fide* property.

42. Do you consider that 6 per cent. is a fair rate of interest, that can be well afforded out of profits? At the high price of labour, and low price of stock, that has existed, people can afford to pay no interest; at the same time I consider that 6 per cent would materially alleviate the distress of many.

43. By Mr. Wentworth: Then interest must be paid whether there are profits or not? No doubt of it.

44. By the Chairman: Do you think the measure contemplated by you, would prevent the recurrence of the difficulties under which the Colony labours? I think so; the Colonists have had a good lesson; whether they will be benefitted by experience, remains to be proved, but I think this would materially prevent a recurrence.

45. Was the paper of settlers, of merchants, or of shopkeepers, preferred by your Bank? Merchants and shopkeepers had the preference.

46. Why was that preference given? Perhaps one reason was, that they were apparently more punctual in their payments.

47. By what class of the community has the Bank suffered the greatest loss? By the merchants; but they were also connected with settlers and with land.

48. From which class do you think your Bank will ultimately suffer the greatest loss? From the mercantile community, because they have not in reality the same substantial means of ultimate payment as land-owners.

49. You said that merchants and shopkeepers were apparently more punctual: in what did the difference consist, as to the mode of paying their bills, between the settler and the merchant? The settlers bill was called a renewal, but the merchant's and trader's was, in appearance, a new transaction.

50. But substantially, it was a renewal of some other bill that had become due, the same as the settler's was avowedly? I have no doubt of it.

51. Have you any doubt that a large part of what are shown as the securities of the Banks in the Bank returns, consist of bills, either avowedly or covertly renewals? Undoubtly.

52. It appears from the Bank returns, that the notes under discount, amount to £2,276,000; what proportion of that, should you say consisted of renewed bills? The mercantile transactions of this community are so conducted, that parties, when bills become due, send in others to cover them; within the last three months, I do not suppose that one fourth of the bills have represented real transactions.

53. Do you not conceive that must have had great effect, in cramping every interchange of commodity throughout the country? There can be no question that that has been the chief cause of the present stagnation; there is now little or no circulation throughout the colony.

54. What is your opinion, with reference to the nature, the extent, and the power of the Banks to controul the currency of the colony? Under ordinary circumstances, the Banks might safely controul the currency of the colony, but the present state of things is such, that to enable them to do so, they must adopt similar views, and rather extend than contract their discounts. Their power to do so may be seen from the returns; the quantity of coin in the Banks, is under £400,000, and I suppose there is not much coin out of the Banks.

55. But can the coin lying in the Banks be said to be in circulation? I think not.

56. In point of fact, gold does not circulate at all, and silver very little? The circulation is very limited.

57. Did not a large portion of the currency consist of orders and cheques? Yes, in the country.

58. Is not that part of the currency all but annihilated? It is.

59. It is completely dispersed? The want of confidence has had a great influence in preventing that species of circulation, and the branch Banks have assisted to produce the same effect.

60. Then the diminution in the circulation of notes, shows a very small proportion of the contraction of circulation? I do not consider that there has been a very great contraction, either in the circulation or in discounts, taking the whole of the Banks together.

61. By Mr. Hamilton: You said, in the beginning of your evidence, that you think debentures would revive confidence; what do you understand by confidence, and what are the indications of the absence of it? People cannot get credit either from the Banks, or from private individuals, and that, I think, shows a want of confidence.

62. To what do you attribute that? To the uncertainty of getting payment.

63. Therefore, the want of confidence, you think, is justified by the circumstances of the colony? I must say so, in a certain degree.

64. I thought you supposed there was some idle, uninvested capital in the colony, that was waiting for investment, and that people were deterred from want of confidence? That is another way in which, I think, want of confidence is shown.

65. Have you any idea of the amount of capital, that is now looking out for opportunities of investment? I cannot say.

66. You are aware that an immense amount of debt exists in the Colony; that land proprietors and others are indebted to the Banks only to the amount of £200,000 or £300,000? I am aware that there is a large debt, but that debt is greater in appearance than in reality.

67. Have you any doubt that a vast quantity of this debt, can only be expunged by the Insolvent Court; I certainly think the greater part of that debt might be fairly liquidated, if people were not forced into the Insolvent Court.

68. But assuming that there is some portion of the debt which we have not the means of liquidating, of course Government would be losers to that extent; if they issued debentures they would lose by persons passing into the Insolvent Court? No, I do not see how Government can lose; if they advance only one-fourth of the value on property they must always be gainers.

69. In answer to one of the Chairman's questions, you said that these debentures would not be fictitious paper, but based upon *bona fide* property—what do you mean by that? I consider land, with the improvements on it, would be *bona fide* property at 5s. an acre.

70. But you must be aware that a great part of this *bona fide* property returns no rent? Although it returns no rent, it is still *bond fide* property, and is worth money.

71. But if it returns no rent, how is the interest upon these debentures to be paid out of the proceeds of the property? If the party grazing stock upon it were not forced into the Insolvent Court, he might pay the interest from the proceeds of his stock.

72. You are therefore of opinion, that there is sufficient *bona fide* property in the colony to give security for these Government debentures, and that the proprietors of this property could afford to pay interest? I am.

73. Do you not think there are many persons who could not afford to pay interest, whatever rate the Government might charge? I think they could perfectly well afford to pay interest, provided they had cheap labour, and a market for their produce.

Charles William Roemer, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. You were formerly a Director of one of the Banks? Yes.

2. And are well acquainted with money transactions in the colony? Yes.

3. Will you be kind enough to state your opinion as to the causes of the present embarrassment of this colony? I look upon the cause of the monetary embarrassment as being, that persons have been mistaken in the profitableness of certain pursuits, and they have in consequence taken erroneous measures; they have not been correct judges of what they were doing, either with regard to the present time, or prospectively; and hence such great losses by Banking Companies, Insurance Offices, various other companies, speculations in cattle, sheep, land, shipping, &c., by which enormous sums have been sunk; the ignorance of Bank Directors, particularly of their duty to the shareholders, is almost incredible.

4. You are aware that at the time most of the present debts were contracted, profits were high—wool was selling at 3s.; and you think that the mistake made was, that people believed those high prices would continue? Yes, they even speculated on a further rise.

5. Then the distress arose from the discontinuance of high prices? The distress has arisen from the failure of speculations on prices which were too high to be maintained; the value of wool in the colony had been regulated by prices which were obtained in England previously to the failure of the large American houses in about 1837; and the prices of colonial produce were then notoriously driven up by the assistance of newly created Joint Stock Banks in England, as well as in America. It must be remarked, that almost at the same time when persons flattered themselves with the continuance of high prices of wool, they also calculated on the continuance of prison labour, which has since been withdrawn; and under this impression, they made purchases of land, at prices which appear now quite preposterous.

6. Can you suggest any mode by which this distress can be alleviated? The only mode that suggests itself to me is, that people must form more correct judgments as to the profitable nature of their pursuits, and make their arrangements accordingly.

7. Do you not think, that in consequence of the panic at present existing, property is depreciated below its fair value? It may perhaps be a little, but I do think it is not much depreciated below a value obtainable for some years to come; but the great evil appears to me, that I cannot see a market for a great portion of colonial property, to which parties have looked for a return.

8. Do you conceive, because there is no market, that property is of no value? Where I can find no market, the value of things must be nominal.

9. But when you speak of value, you must speak of transactions that have taken place? Transactions do take place from time to time, and I do not think prices are much lower than they will be by-and-by.

10. What do you mean by transactions that have taken place? The sales of land, sheep, cattle, and all other colonial property.

11. You do not think the price of sheep will be much higher? No.

12. What do you conceive the price to be at present, when you speak of a sufficient price? I think about 5s. a-head; that I consider by no means a low price.

13. What do you conceive to be the present fair selling price of cattle? I am not competent to speak to the value of cattle, but I speak to the value of sheep, from my connection with the wool trade, and my knowledge as to the value of the fleece.

14. What do you esteem to be the value of the fleece? I should say from 2s. to 2s. 4d. per sheep, gross value, in Sydney.

15. And what rate per lb. do you estimate? 10d. per lb.

16. Are you aware that many merchants are now advancing to settlers from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.? I am not aware of any being sold beyond 1s.; it is possible that some may have realised 1s. 4d., if it were particularly good.

17. What do you deem the value of land for pastoral purposes? I should say a large estate, about 120 miles from Sydney, near Bathurst, about 2s. an acre.

18. That is, of course, founded on the supposition that sheep are never to rise above 5s.? No, the very reverse; if sheep were to rise, land ought to be so much cheaper; but it is equally, or even more probable, that land may rise a little, and sheep fall.

19. If sheep were to rise in value, would it not necessarily raise the value of the raw material; that is the grass out of which the wool is manufactured? It does not follow, if simply sheep rose in value, that land would rise too; because if the value of sheep rose, there would be an increased investment of capital to produce the same result, which depends principally on the price of wool; if wool advanced materially in price, an advance of both land and sheep might be expected.

20. What do you think of the value of landed property in Sydney? I consider that is the most certain investment in the colony, because I do not agree with those persons who say that Sydney property is entirely dependent upon the pursuits of the settlers in the interior; a variety of shipping, colonial and foreign whalers, give a value to certain town properties, perfectly distinct of the settlers; also many persons live upon their actual imported property and capital, in Sydney, and thereby absolutely support the settlers, in lieu of being dependent thereon.

21. What, in your opinion, is the value of a foot of the land in George-street, without considering the houses upon it, as they now stand, taking the average depth at seventy feet, if sold at a credit of three months? If sold at a reasonable credit, I should say it would fetch from £10 to £15 a foot, provided it is on the best part of George-street.

22. What do you mean by a reasonable credit? To be paid in part at three or six months, with the remainder on mortgage.

23. What proportion would you have remain on mortgage? Two-thirds, and one-third to be paid up by instalments.

24. What price do you think it would realise if sold for cash? I think 25 per cent. less.

25. Suppose that instead of one small piece of this land being put up for sale, a great number of large pieces were forced into the market, what do you think would be the difference in price—would it not be difficult to meet with purchasers at any price? It would be very difficult.

26. Do you know the principle upon which the Banks afford accommodation—do they prefer settlers' or traders' bills? They used always to have a proportion of settlers' bills, but I think I may say that it was very small.

27. Is it not your opinion, that although the proportion of settlers' paper was small, that they as a body, had more property, in reality, for the Banks to look to, than the merchants, and *soi-disant* merchants, in the town? I think they would have a better chance of safety in trusting to settlers, than to a certain description of merchants; there is no doubt that many settlers would have been accommodated, if the Banks had been less anxious to support Sydney speculators and adventurers, and the Banks would have lost less by the settlers; but, as a general banking principle, settlers are not the proper parties whose bills the Banks should hold, as settlers' property is less speedily convertible into cash, and they seldom keep money to meet their wants.

28. And who have been trusted? Yes.

29. Do you not know, that those of really the least substance in the community, have been, apparently, most punctual in meeting their bills, by means of fresh names and renewals? They must have been, or they would not have obtained accommodation.

30. We are told by the returns that there are upwards of two millions under discount at the Banks at present, can you form any judgment as to how much of that consists of renewals and long standing claims? There is a mistake in the returns; to my knowledge there are an immense number of over-due bills under that head which are neither renewed nor sued upon, and which ought to be stated separately under the name of over-due bills.

31. What proportion of this two and a quarter millions do you think is in this situation? Of the bills evidently in abeyance, which does not mean renewed bills, I think there is at least £50,000 to £60,000 in each of the six Banks, some may have less, some more, making a total of £300,000, to £400,000.

32. And how much of the rest do you think consists of renewals? I think if there are £300,000 to £400,000 in abeyance, there are £1,200,000 renewals, that is my opinion.

33. From your knowledge as a Bank Director, and the state of things at the present time? Yes.

34. Then this item in the Bank returns affords, by no means, a correct index of the amount of actual accommodation furnished to the trading community? By no means; I do not exaggerate the state of things.

35. In the £300,000 to £400,000 of bills you reckon in abeyance, do you count the bills of parties who have gone through the Insolvent Court? Yes, there must be a great many of that description.

36. Are you aware of the nature of the currency of the Colony? The currency of the Colony I conceive to be the notes of the Banks, silver, and gold.

37. Do you deem the proportion of coin in circulation amongst the public, to be very great or very small? I think a very moderate sum.

38. Then the circulation principally consists of Bank notes and the orders of parties from the country? Yes.

39. Have you any means of forming an opinion as to whether these orders, which used to form a large portion of our circulation, have been diminished of late? I should say they have very much.

40. You are aware, to use a common phrase, that money was more abundant in 1839 and 1840? Yes, in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840.

41. *Do you* deem the present scarcity of money, from whatever causes arising, to be one of the proximate causes of the present low prices, and of our consequent distress? I look to the present distress as being the consequence of low prices, and therefore the circulation is so small, people in the country being unable to sell their property at former prices cannot draw so many orders; and most parties in Sydney, being also poorer than they used to be, cannot afford to have so many bank notes in their pockets.

42 *Do you* think the present depreciation of property is to be attributed to want of credit and confidence? Of course it is, but that is not the original cause. People have been carrying on erroneous pursuits—have destroyed their own capital—and created want of confidence against themselves.

43. Do you think that a portion of the present panic and pressure upon the community would be relieved, if confidence and credit could be restored by any means? It will be restored as soon as people carry on safer speculations; it all depends upon that.

44. Want of confidence is the consequence of the erroneous pursuits which have been carried on? Yes; and which now develop themselves.

45. Do you deem no pursuit profitable at present? I think there are some; to return to sheep-farming, I maintain, that it would answer if a man were now to buy sheep with his own capital at moderate rate; I consider also that a merchant may now carry on a moderate business, with profit; it is, however impossible to do a large business; even whaling, low as is the present price of oil, must pay those who embark in it, at the present price of shipping and stores, excepting where there are very improper captains, because people are now buying ships at one-third of their former price; I further maintain, that people who now build houses and buy land, must make an interest for their money, at least for some time to come.

46. What do you call a fair interest for their money so invested in building? I should say at least, they are making 12½ per cent. net.

47. Then if that is, in your opinion, the net profit on building, must not something near that be the net profit on all other transactions, taking into consideration the difference of risks, and the difference occasioned by repute and disrepute; do you not perceive that if one pursuit is more profitable than another, capital flows into it, and equalises it? That may be the effect in a range of years, say ten years.

48. But there is a tendency in profits to equalise themselves throughout the community? In course of time.

49. How long do you take it, that the parties investing money in this building speculation, are to make this profit of 12½ per cent.? That I cannot say; rents may be much lower; I think, according to the present price of labour, they might calculate for a few years.

50. Do I understand you to state, that persons who have bought sheep at the prices you mentioned, are likely to realise 12½ per cent from their investment? I think persons who have bought stations lately, may do so.

51. You do not think it is likely sheep will fall lower; I do not think it is likely; but at all events, they cannot rise.

52. On what is your opinion founded, that the value of sheep cannot rise? Because the English market fixes the value of wool all over the world; in particular, the price of English wool affects the price of all colonial and foreign wool; and well informed judges maintain, that wool is likely to return to that price, which it fetched about 1780; they argue that from 1780 to about 1811, wool gradually rose in price; and from 1811 to 1840 its tendency was downwards; in 1780 the price was 6d, and it got up to 3s. in 1811; in 1841 and 1842, after thirty years fall, it got down to 9d.; and they think it might still go down to the price from which it rose; therefore they think if English wool may thus fall, colonial wool will fall also.

53. Do you adopt that opinion? I think it is pretty well borne out by circumstances.

54. Do you not consider that the increase of the population in England, America, and Germany, must operate in two ways to raise the price of wool: first, by increasing the surface of land available for the grazing of sheep, inasmuch as it will be wanted for raising grain for the support of the population; and secondly, by increasing the number of persons to be clothed by sheep;—do you not think, if the population of North America is to double itself in the next ten years, as it is calculated by well-informed persons it will do, it will double the market for wool in that country? It is very natural that an increase in population in all the countries of the civilized parts of the world, should create an increased market for wool; but then there are counteracting causes going on simultaneously with that increased demand—such, for instance, as the increased production, and the great skill in supplanting good qualities of wool by lower descriptions of wool; then, again, there is the interference of cotton, which is substituted for wool in several manufacturing countries.

55. But is it not your opinion that population, by its increase, must at length press upon wool, just the same as it does upon mutton? It may be after our era, but I think for years to come, the other will be fully counterpoised.

56. But are you not aware that already as regards that country, inhabited by one-third of the human race, China, there is not land to devote to sheep, and there are no sheep to speak of, because the land is wanted to produce food for man? I have heard that that is the case.

57. Do you not know that there is there a great demand for meat and wool, that the population there has already pressed upon both? No doubt there is a demand in China for woollen goods.

58. Do you not anticipate, that the opening of China will lead to the introduction of our woollen goods, instead of their own padded silks and cottons? There will be a gradual introduction, no doubt.

59. But do you not think that the causes to which I have referred, will have a tendency to prevent any material reduction in the price of wool? I never thought there would be any reduction in the price of Colonial wool. [Mr. Roemer states the answer ought to have run thus: "I fear that tendency will be counteracted by the depressing influence of other causes already explained, and though I do not expect any immediate material depression on present prices, I think eventually prices will yet experience a further decline"]

60. Do you not consider that the present state of indebtedness in America, and the distress that has been felt there, is in reality causing the present low price of wool in England; is it your opinion that the want of wool is in reality less now than it was three years ago? The want by people who can pay for it, I do not think is less, but the number of people who can pay for it has fallen off.

61. Then you consider, that when the United States recover from their present depression, the demand for wool must increase? It must increase.

62. Do you conceive that our present pressure here would be diminished, if parties at present indebted, from their past miscalculations, could be enabled to spread, with the consent of their creditors, the payments they have to make over a series of years, instead of being called upon to pay at once? It must be a great relief to the debtor: those who are moderately indebted might thereby be saved from insolvency.

63 Suppose that Government were induced by any means to assist parties, in the shape of exchequer bills or debentures, do you think that Government might be secured, if land enough were found, even at your low valuation, to be pledged for such exchequer bills or debentures? I think at a low valuation it would be safe to them, and individuals in the community would be relieved from a portion of their present difficulties, at least those who are not too deeply indebted.

64. If the Government were to issue an Exchequer bill or debenture, receivable in payment of taxes, do you think such an instrument would have credit in the colony for the value expressed on the face of it; do you think it would be negotiable? A small quantity might be placed at par, but otherwise it would be negotiable under the valuation, at a discount.

65. Would not that depend on the quantity issued? A moderate quantity might be taken at par for other purposes, for investment.

66. What interest do you think such Exchequer bills should carry with them, in order to induce parties to invest capital in them? I think, at least 8 per cent.

67. You are aware that there are nearly £170,000 of bank notes in circulation, do you think the amount of that circulation is likely to fall much below that? I think it is likely to fall for a year or two.

68. You are aware that the Banks are withholding discounts as much as possible? I am aware that the Banks are in such a position, that they cannot with safety discount.

69. Therefore, you expect there will be a still further diminution of the circulating medium? I expect there will be a small falling off in notes.

70. You are aware that the Bank notes circulate at the value expressed upon them? Yes.

71. They bear no interest? No.

72. Do you not then think, that a note issued by the Government, and receivable every day for taxes, would go at the same value, and have the same credit, as the notes of these Banks, some of which have been proved not to be very sound? Provided the quantity did not exceed what could be absorbed in the payment of taxes, mercantile men and publicans, would take them to that amount? If Government notes were payable at presentation in coin, they would supplant the Bank notes.

73. I believe you are a native of Germany? I am.

74. Are you acquainted with the system that prevails in Prussia, with respect to the circulation of a mortgaged security taken on land, called a Pfandbriefe? I am only acquainted with it so far as seeing the Pfandbriefe quoted in the prices current.

75. Are you acquainted with the part of Germany in which they circulate? Yes; I have seen the prices quoted every day.

76. Are you aware of the principles on which that circulation is regulated? I am not fully aware as to how it is regulated; but I believe, that when a landed proprietor wanted a loan, Government took security on his land, then supplied him with Pfandbriefe, which could be sold, because they were guaranteed by Government, independent of landed security; and I have reasons to believe that the landowners paid a higher rate to Government than the present current rate.

77. That occasions the amount of this Pfandbriefe in circulation to be limited in a way to keep up their credit? Yes, and the consequence is, that those in present circulation, created at former periods, now bear a premium; in those former periods, probably, landowners would have found no one willing to lend them money, without the additional security of Government.

78. Does not that system demonstrate to you, that it is possible to have a paper in circulation, which shall not be depreciated? It is possible, but it does not prove it.

79. Do you know whether there is any thing peculiar in the state of Prussia, to occasion that plan to succeed there; or do you think it is a plan that may be universally applied? I think there is something very peculiar in the state of Prussia.

80. What do you consider there is peculiar in the state of Prussia, to occasion the system to succeed there? It was introduced about eighty years ago by an irresponsible king, and as he and his successors never rendered public accounts of their finances, it is impossible to say, if Government did not sometimes submit to losses, and it may have persevered merely to serve landowners, at the expense of the rest of the community; no positive proof can be obtained on this point, though the organs of the Prussian Government have always spoken well of the system; the present peculiarity is, that there is a great deal more floating capital there than here.

81. Does that peculiarity do more than affect the amount? A greater floating capital amongst the public, would naturally offer a larger market to Government securities, and also at better prices.

82. If the same mode of limiting the issue were had recourse to here, namely, that no more would be issued than would enable the paper to keep up at its nominal value, do you not think the same consequences would follow? I admit the principle, but the quantity issued must be limited.

83. And you think the quality may be regulated by the rate of interest imposed upon those who would obtain the debentures? That would contribute to check over issue; and I imagine that at first you would rely upon making the market firm by having the official regularity of the Government.

84. What, in your opinion would secure the community at large, against the disadvantages of an over issue? The only way, is to relieve such men as can give excellent security.

85. You think with that limitation it would be safe? I think so.

86. Do you not think a paper secured against depreciation, in the same way that the Prussian paper we have been speaking of is secured, would, when it came to be understood by the people, have as much confidence placed upon it, as the paper of the Banks we have hitherto had in the Colony? It would supplant the Banks, but not the Bank notes.

87. Why would they not supplant the notes? Because notes are only used for daily purposes, but the shares are matter of investment.

88. Do you not think the same principle might be applied to paper, in lower amounts, so as to circulate like Bank notes? I never heard of paper beneath a certain amount, bearing interest, circulating as currency.

89. If it did, be the interest ever so small, would it not be an advantage to its credit, that it would have over and above the Bank notes, which bear no interest? No doubt it would.

90. By Mr. Ebden: You think these debentures, if issued upon the same principle as the Pfandbriefe in Prussia, should be issued only on a limited scale? Very limited.

91. Have you any idea as to what extent? I have very little idea, because it is by no means improbable, that, in consequence of the disrepute of Bank shares, they would divert all funds into this new channel, which would otherwise have been invested in Bank shares. It will be next to impossible to relieve the present generation of landholders by colonial means; after the colonial Government will have come to the conclusion, that the colonial securities are good, and that colonial landholders should be supported, a system like the Prussian should be adopted, but the European money markets should be looked to for the supply of capital. Capital may, by proper management, be obtained at 5 per cent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A DECEASED ESTATE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at ten o'clock,

For the benefit of a deceased estate,—

Silver lace

Gambroons, cassinets, waistcoatings

Cigars, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7297

TWENTY PACKAGES OF SUMMER SLOPS, OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty packages of summer slops, consisting of—

Blue twilled shirts

Superior white shirts

Canvass trousers

Regatta shirts

Summer coats with velvet collars

Tweed coats

Gent's superfine cloth frock coats

Fancy, Orleans, and Merino coats

Fancy trousers

Orleans jackets

Blue cloth jackets and suits

Figured, black, and light satin vests

ALSO,

Quilting, Victoria, Persian and gambroon vests

Moleskin trousers, and

White moleskin jackets and trousers

Drab, black, and blue trousers, &c., &c.

Terms, three months for an approved bill 700

A CHANCE!

TO PLUMBERS, IRONMONGERS, PUBLICANS, AND DEALERS.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS EVENING, at his Mart, King-street, at seven o'clock precisely, without reserve, the proprietor going to Europe,

One patent brass lift pump, 4 inch bore

One ditto ditto, 3 inch ditto

One patent valve closet complete

Two pan closets

One ditto damaged

One second-hand ship closet

Forty-eight brass screw bottom and plain cocks, assorted from 1½ inch to ½ inch

Nine washers and wastes, assorted from 1½ inch to ¾ inch

Eleven round closet valves

Four patent ditto

Set of brass weights, 14 lbs. down

Pair of best counter scales, gilt beam

One service box, complete

Fourteen lbs. brass wire, 15½ lbs. copper wire, 20½ lbs. sheet brass

Sixty ½ lbs. 1½ inch copper jagged tacks, 41½ lbs. 1½ inch plain ditto, 6 lbs. of 1 inch ditto ditto, 4½ lbs. of ¾ inch ditto ditto

Thirteen lbs. 1½ inch tin tacks, 121 lbs. 1½ inch ditto, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. 1 inch ditto, 10,000 24 oz. patent ditto, 18,000 ¾ inch tin-tacks

Fourteen thousand 1½ inch iron tacks, 2500 1 inch ditto, 38,000 ¾ inch ditto, 16,000 ½ inch ditto

Twenty-three brass grates assorted

TOOLS.

One pair coppersmith's shears, two plumbers' planes, 86 lbs plumber's irons, six plumbers' rasps, three pairs bow compasses, two pair callipers, screwtapping plate, strong screw wrench, small drilling lathe, chipping knives, shave hooks, 314 lbs. assorted files, iron ladle, augers assorted, bellhanger's pliers

WITH

Pit saws, spokeshaves, Kent hatchets, plasterers' trowels, cooper's drawing knives, painters' knives, screw-drivers, shingling hammers, butchers' knives, glazing knives, cast steel chisels, 14 by 12 glass, paint, putty, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A splendid theodolite

Set of platting scales.

ALSO,

An excellent spirit fountain, and six superior spirit kegs. Terms at sale. 7317

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARNETT, GROCER, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Under the Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 17 by order of the Trustees.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the Trustees in the above Estate to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

All that extensive and valuable Town Property and Commercial Premises in the very heart of George-street, known as Malcolm's Buildings, almost immediately opposite Jamison-street and the Bank of Australasia, comprising on the basement story a well fitted up shop and parlour; upon the first floor a drawing, dining, and two bedrooms, and above a good attic; also, an excellent kitchen, cellarage, yard, and every convenience which a man of business could possibly desire, and has been recently let to Mr. Adnum, at the low rent of £160 per annum. The premises may be viewed upon application to Mr. Adnum.

Terms liberal, will be made known at time of sale.

By order of the Trustees,

7063 JOHN MORRIS.

UNRESERVED SALE.

TO IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, COACH-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms opposite the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock precisely, on FRIDAY, the 1st December,

One case Pen and Pocket Knives

One case Shaving Boxes

A quantity of Surgical Instruments

One case Gig and Carriage Lamps

One cask Coachmaker's Ironmongery, consisting of brass and plated Beading, Coach-handles, Screws, Pins, Bolts, Gig Steps, &c

Terms at sale. 7285

TYPE.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on FRIDAY, the 1st December, at Twelve o'clock precisely, without the least reserve:—

One fount, 30 lines Roman, caps, lower case, points, and figures

One fount, 18 lines Egyptian, caps, lower, points and figures.

Terms at Sale 7282

SATURDAY'S POSITIVE SALE.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd day of December, at twelve o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEES.

Five cases superior Champagne, 3 dozen each

Ten cases superior Hock, 6 dozen each

Ten quarter-casks Marsala, Woodhouse's

Five quarter-casks Marsala, in bond.

Terms at sale. 7319

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One case containing,—

Ten dozen 30 inch printed cotton shawls

Fifteen ditto 36 inch ditto ditto ditto

Fifteen ditto 42 inch ditto ditto ditto

Ten ditto 20 inch printed Lama Shawls

Ten ditto 36 inch ditto ditto ditto

Two ditto 37 inch printed Lama silk stripe ditto

Two ditto 40 inch ditto ditto ditto

One case containing white, white checked, Brown, Green, Amber, and Saxony Blue Leno.

Terms—Cash. 7193

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

An Invoice of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, just arrived.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction THIS DAY, the 30th instant, immediately after the sale of shawls, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at 12 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, consisting of:—

Swedish yellow field turnips

Green field ditto

Mangel wurzel

Spinnage

Scotch leek

Early cabbage

White garden turnips

White Brocoli

Summer cauliflower

Sweet William

Poppy

Sunflower

Columbine

Venus looking glass

Mixed stock, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash; no reserve. 7267

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF SAMUEL JACOBS, OF KING-STREET WEST.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by Auction, on the premises, King-street West, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

A quantity of Glass, China, and Earthenware. Terms, Cash. 7118

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, on FRIDAY next, the 1st day of December, at Ten o'clock precisely,

Four cases artificial flowers

One ditto rolled jaconet

One ditto jaconet muslin

Three ditto cambric check, and lace muslin

Two ditto bordered shawls

One ditto black satin ditto

Two ditto mousseline de laines

One ditto prints

One ditto superior calicoes

Two bales blue and red serge shirts

One case regatta shirts

One ditto moleskin trousers

One bale tweeds, &c., &c.

One case men's coloured Lisle gloves, worsted and cotton hose, &c.,

With a variety of other goods.

Terms—Cash. 7117

TO SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at eleven o'clock precisely,

An extensive assortment of silks, satins, and satinets, consisting of—

Rich black and coloured Gros de Naples

Rich black and coloured satinets

Black, white, and coloured satins

Rich ducapes, annasines, baratheas, and ottomans.

Terms—Cash. 7311

FIFTY CRATES OF EARTHENWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by action, at his Rooms, 63, George street, opposite the Market, on TUESDAY next, the 5th December, at ten o'clock precisely,

Fifty (50) crates of earthenware, consisting of—

Blue plates

Ditto flat dishes

Ditto vegetable ditto

Ditto dinner services

Ditto breakfast services

Ditto chamber services

Ditto breakfast bowls and saucers

Painted ditto, small flower

Blue and painted jugs

Blue and dip bowls

Blue and white chambers, with covers

Flanged white ewers and basins

Gold lustre jugs and mugs

Tea pots, sugars, creams, &c., &c.

The above are all best blue printed and well assorted, and deserve the particular attention of the trade, private families, and others.

Terms, Cash. 7310

WITHOUT RESERVE,

Twenty crates Crockeryware, Chamois Leather, Shoe Brushes, Ship Biscuit, White Lead, and Oatmeal.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at Dalgarno's Wharf, near the Market Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at eleven o'clock precisely,

1000 dozen large breakfast cups and saucers

200 dozen blue dinner and soup plates

50 toilet sets

100 ewers and basins

50 dozen chimney ornaments

50 ditto blue dishes of sizes

603 jugs in sets

3 crates of assorted ware

300 Bags of ship biscuit

30 barrels of oatmeal

100 tins white lead

300 hams

50 dozen chamois skins

20 reams of glass paper, and

50 dozen shoe brushes.

Terms at sale. 7316

NEWCASTLE.

THE FURNITURE OF THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Commercial Hotel, Newcastle, on SATURDAY, the 2nd December, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

All the Household Furniture and Effects now on the premises, consisting of—

Dining, Pembroke, and other tables

Sofas, chairs, bedsteads, beds, and bedding

Glass, cutlery, table and other linen

And a variety of other valuable property, in lots to suit purchasers.

AFTER WHICH,

About two tons of the best Moirt Sugar.

For particulars apply to Mr. Tully, agent, Newcastle.

Terms—liberal—at time of sale. 7159

THE CELEBRATED ESTATE OF MOUNT MACQUARIE, COMPRISING ONE THOUSAND ACRES, IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

MR. LABAN WHITE has been instructed to dispose of, by public auction, in the month of January next, the above valuable estate. It is situated on the Eastern Creek, bounded by the extensive properties of Richard Rouse, Esq., Mrs. Terry, the late Rev. S. Marsden, and Captain O'Connell; and being approximate to the Windsor Road.

So soon as the surveyor has completed his plan (it being intended to apportion it out into farms), the day of sale, with full particulars, will appear in an enlarged advertisement, and lithographs circulated.

Windsor, 25th Nov., 1843. 7225

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, November 30, 1843.*

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1521006